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Miners Shown Leniency; Eden Meets Soviet Envoy; Goodwin Request Ignored

The World's Day—August 30, 1943

National: 27 Coal Miners Shown Leniency

Suspended sentences of six months each and a probation period of three years were imposed in Pittsburgh by Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker upon 27 miners who pleaded no contest to charges of violating the Smith-Connally antistrike law. "I am lenient with you because you may have been misled in your action," the court commented as the defendants, first to be prosecuted under the War Labor Act, stood before him.

A great name in the history of the United States Navy was reborn with the launching of the Aircraft Carrier Hornet at Newport News, Va., amid cheers of spectators who a moment later heard Secretary of Navy Knox hint broadly at plans for large-scale aerial blows against Tokyo.

Commissioned officers in the Women Army Auxiliary Corps will take the Army oath swearing them into the Women's Army Corps at a mass ceremony Sept. 1 at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Enrolled members of the WAAC were sworn into the WAC early in August.

An investigation of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation production record and labor relations will be undertaken by the Senate Committee Investigating the War Program, if it seems necessary, Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri told the Philadelphia Record, which proposed an investigation.

Cancellation of a strike vote among 12,000 hosiery workers was announced by the National Labor Relations Board regional office at Philadelphia. The vote would have been the first in the Pennsylvania-New Jersey area under the 30-day cooling-off period prescribed by the Smith-Connally Act.

Thousands of workers at the Murray Corporation in Detroit returned to war producing jobs when company and employee representatives agreed to negotiate a dispute arising out of disciplining of 200 employees said to be tardy returning from lunch.

Allis-Chalmers employees at Springfield, Ill., postponed a threatened walkout pending a National War Labor Board hearing of a union jurisdictional dispute. Certification to the NWLB by Secretary of Labor Perkins was said to have saved the situation.

Employees of the Jamestown Metal Equipment Company's Blackstone Avenue plant stopped work in the first strike in the nation to occur following a strike vote under the War Labor Disputes Act. The workers balloted affirmatively, 25 to 1, last Wednesday on the question: "Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?"

United States District Judge Bascom S. Deavers of Macon, Ga., ruled "invalid and unconstitutional" the rent control section of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

In Europe: Anglo-Russian-American Conference?

An Anglo-Russian-American conference was the subject of speculation today when it was learned that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will meet both Ivan Maisky, former Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, and United States Ambassador John G. Winant tomorrow.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, is leaving Ottawa to confer with Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec. Members of the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet will also see the Prime Minister for a final conference before his departure. Mr. Churchill is scheduled to deliver a speech by radio from Quebec on Aug. 31 at 1 p. m.

Several Fascist leaders, including Dr. Carlo Ravasio, former Deputy Secretary of the Party, have been arrested in Milan, the Berlin Radio reported.

The Russian press devoted one-fourth of its foreign news pages to President Roosevelt's recent Lease-Lend report to Congress, including the promise that August deliveries to Russia would be the greatest since the start of the program.

French farmers were urged by Radio France in Algiers to store away sufficient food for the "difficult period" which may follow an Allied invasion, when the Germans may increase their demands on France and military operations prevent Allied importation of food for French civilians.

Pope Pius XII will broadcast a message from the Vatican at 7:15 a. m., Eastern War Time, Sept. 1, the Rome Radio has announced. The nature of the broadcast was not disclosed.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, is reported to have arrived in Germany after escaping from Rome, according to German "underground" sources which stated that he had arrived at Innsbruck and continued by automobile to Munich.

Boston: Police to Chase Stolen Automobiles

Boston police will continue to chase stolen cars, Acting Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, asserted today after Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, had demanded halting of such practices on the ground that they endanger the public. [Page 2.]

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell returned to the State House today after a long absence which had developed numerous rumors. [Page 2.]

New action to eliminate substandard wages in New England was announced here today by the Regional War Labor Board. Employers were given authority to raise their pay up to 40 cents an hour without WLB consent, even though they have to ask price relief. Previously they had to ask for approval of an increase to 40 cents, if they sought to put prices up.

Commanders of Army ports of embarkation open first national conference here, under Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, Chief of the Transportation Corps. [Page 2.]

Washington: Fire Prevention Week Set Oct. 3

President Roosevelt designated the week starting Oct. 3 as Fire Prevention Week and declared that destruction by fire in this country since Pearl Harbor had been comparable to the damage caused by enemy bombs in England in the first two years of the war.

President Roosevelt returned to the Capital amid reports that he and Prime Minister Churchill are to hold their fourth conference since Pearl Harbor in Washington this week. It is expected the meeting will center on political aspects of the war and on a postwar program, although prospects for a tri-partite meeting to include Russia may receive attention.

A 1,200-mile natural gas pipe line running from the Southwest to the Appalachian manufacturing area was approved by the War Production Board which said it "must be built" by the winter of 1944-45.

Americas: Rawson Accepts Ambassadorship

Gen Arturo Rawson of Argentina, who was instrumental in leading that country's revolt against President Castillo, has accepted the post of Ambassador to Brazil despite friends who desire that he remain in Argentina.

President Penaranda of Bolivia will name an entirely military cabinet, it was understood in La Paz, following a cabinet resignation due to criticism over the suppression of a strike in the Catavi tin mines.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, August 30, 1943

Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Christian Science Services on Radio 8
Daily Features Page 15
Editorials 16
Financial Pages 12, 13
For Children 8
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures 8
Maine Letter 2
Radio Timetable 4
Sports Page 14
Theater and Arts 4
The Home Forum 10
Loyalty to God (With Yiddish Translation)
Advertising
Amusement (grouped) 4
Classified 13

Weather Reports

Moderate

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 8:22 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:38 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:20 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:39 a. m.

Ban Off Sept. 1 On Car Driving For Pleasure

OPA issues order sought by motorists, but makes no promise of increase in value of coupons.

The pleasure-driving ban will be lifted from the Eastern gasoline shortage area on Wednesday, Sept. 1, New England rationing chiefs were officially notified today by Washington.

Beginning Wednesday, conservation of gasoline stocks will rest squarely upon the individual motorist, unhampered by OPA inspectors checking on driving to resorts, vacation trips, movies and the like.

The driving ban now being lifted is the second since gasoline rationing was instituted. The first ban was established on Jan. 9. It was lifted on March 22, when coupon values were cut. In mid-May the second ban was put into effect. Since that time pressure has been exerted from various quarters for elimination of the curb.

Users Warned

While release of motorists from pleasure-driving curbs was generally hailed by New Englanders, some officials were cautious in their approving comments. They warned that unless individual gasoline users continus to coperate voluntarily on gasoline conservation, eseential transportation may suffer.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Conservator, asserted that "unless additional supplies of gasoline are sent in to us, I am afraid vital services will be left without supplies."

Lifting of the ban came as a surprise in some quarters at a moment when most consumers and dealers were resigning themselves to a continuance of the regulation for some time to come. Frederick H. Moore, President of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, reported today that as late as Friday, when he was in Washington, he had been told by Richard C. Harrison, chief of the rationing division of OPA, that lifting of the ban would be impossible just now.

Credits Hartley

Mr. Moore said he suspected credit for the surprise move should go to Representative Fred A. Hartley, (R) of New Jersey, head of the East Coast congressional bloc pressing for more abundant supplies of petroleum. Representative Hartley, according to Mr. Moore, made a special trip to Washington last night "to see that the promises made to the East Coast were kept."

The New Jersey representative has been tirelessly active all summer on this question, Mr. Moore said, and his efforts have recently borne fruit in a directive emanating from the office of Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes ordering the Midwest to increase

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Taganrog Captured by Russian Army; Axis Crises in Bulgaria and Denmark; U. S. Bans Deal With Europe's 'Lavals'

Government pledges it will join Britain to insure punishment of Nazi criminals.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — The United States Government today gave a twofold assurance to the oppressed peoples of Europe:

1. That the United States has not in the past and does not intend in the future to support or even deal with any of the discredited leaders of the occupied countries.

2. That the United States will join with Britain to insure the punishment of the "instigators and actual perpetrators" of Nazi crimes against civilians in the nations overrun by Germany.

It was Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, who took cognizance of recurring charges that the State Department was pursuing policies friendly to reactionary European elements. He categorically denied these charges.

Reply to Charges

Mr. Berle, in reply to a letter written to him by M. B. Schnapper, Executive Secretary of the American Council on Public Affairs, took note on Mr. Schnapper's observation that charges were made, "sometimes by men and journals of good will," that the State Department had rebuffed and ignored exile leaders who looked to a democratic revitalization of Europe and that, on the other hand, "it has been favorably disposed toward highly conservative and reactionary persons who are desirous of retaining the evils of prewar Europe."

"Assertions of this sort," Mr. Schnapper wrote, "have been particularly emphatic of late in connection with the Department's policy with regard to Italy."

In answer, Mr. Berle said that this Government had consistently maintained a policy directed toward a democratic "solution" in the occupied countries "as and when the people of these countries shall be free to speak."

Vichy Contact Denied

Mr. Berle specifically denied:

That this Government has sought to establish contact with Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, or other representatives of the Pétain Administration in Occupied France.

That some plan for a "Catholic Axis" was being elaborated in Washington.

That Count Galeazzo Ciano, deposed Fascist Foreign Minister of Italy, was in the United States.

That any scheme of a fascist

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Passing of King Boris a blow to Hitler; Unrest in Denmark adds to Nazi difficulties.

A serious situation has broken out in both Bulgaria and Denmark—in the former owing to the sudden passing of King Boris III on Aug. 28, and in the latter owing to fighting between the Danes and the German forces and the scuttling of 45 vessels of the Danish Navy.

In Bulgaria, where King Boris was succeeded by his six-year-old son, King Simeon II, much turns on who will constitute the five - member Regency, and whether they will be able to preserve national unity in face of the violent popular uprising against Nazi pressure.

Members of the Regency, according to the Germans, are: Queen Mother Ioanna; Prince Kyril, King Boris' brother; the Metropolitan of Sofia, Stefan; Premier Bogdan Philoff; and a Supreme Court Justice.

Following the scuttling of 45 vessels in Copenhagen harbor and the blowing up of ammunition dumps and harbor fortifications, nine naval ships reached Sweden in safety.

Nazi troops surrounded the Royal Palace at Amalienborg, and Danish guards resisted until the King ordered them to cease. King Christian was interned in Sorgenfri Castle, outside Copenhagen.

Military dictatorship was imposed, the German Commander threatening "ruthless use of arms to enforce it."

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—Hitler's Europe is receiving crushing blows not only on the Russian and Italian battlefields, but also in occupied countries, especially Bulgaria, where the passing of King Boris removes a wily Axis supporter and also in Denmark.

In the latter country last week's events clearly indicate the hollowness of Nazi claims to have established there a "model protectorate."

Whatever the true story of the sudden passing of King Boris may be, it means a heavy blow to German interests in the Balkans.

Hitler's telegram, "I myself lose in him a true friend and ally," was more than conventional sympathy.

For the passing of Boris means the end of a king who could always be relied on to submit to pressure and who had been so long involved in German-Balkan schemes that it would have been almost impossible to extricate himself except by abdication or territorial sacrifices.

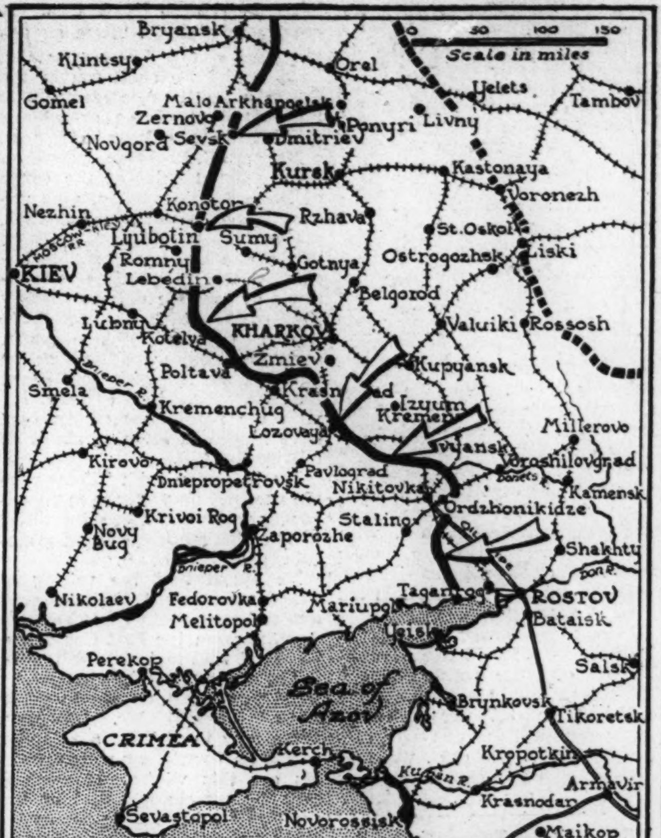
Boris Forsook Neighbors

King Boris, throughout his career, temporized, played at diplomacy and finished ignominiously by collaborating with Axis powers against his Yugoslav and Greek neighbors.

In the spring of 1941 he rendered the Axis an inestimable service by allowing his country to act as a base for the invasion of these two neighbors—an action which present and future generations of those countries are going to find it hard to condone.

None can deny that he inherited

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



By a Staff Artist

Nazi Southern Wing Gives Way

With the loss of Taganrog on the Sea of Azov, the entire German line in southern Russia appears to be moving backward in a precipitous retreat to the Dnieper. Arrows show main points at which Russian offensive is rolling ahead.

Last-Ditch Balkan Stand Indicated by Nazi Moves

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 30—New information of significant nature on German plans and prospects in the Balkans has reached here in the last few days. It indicates clearly the enemy intends to defend virtually every foot of Balkan territory in event of United Nations invasion, but that conditions in Southeastern Europe are making it extremely difficult for the Germans to organize their defenses.

At present Axis efforts are directed toward eliminating areas of "dry rot" which have appeared in their defenses this summer, and toward strengthening the Balkans' inadequate system of railroads and highways. Not only has the enemy considerably increased the number of slave laborers used to maintain the few vital railroads which link the Balkans with Central Europe, but he has also intensified already the unparalleled ferocity with which he has attempted to wipe out sabotage in areas through which these lines pass

The latest reports agree the Germans have their hands full in the Balkans. Having suffered two years and more of Nazi repression, guerrillas in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Albania have developed considerable ingenuity and skill in outwitting the foe, whose trump

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

London Comments on Quebec Decry Uncertainty About Soviet

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—Intimation that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will meet Ivan Maisky, Russian Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and United States Ambassador, John G. Winant, tomorrow intensified British speculation on the proposed three-power talks between Britain, the United States, and Russia. Mr. Maisky recently resigned as Russian Ambassador to London.

Urgent need for a new move to co-ordinate Anglo-American war and postwar plans is felt here all the more sharply since the week end in which the press freely indulged in a final summing up of the Quebec talks.

A sense of frustation and uncertainty is widespread here, while even in well-informed quarters there is anxiety because the British-United States effort doesn't at the moment match that of the Russians, and that a clear-cut solution of outstanding differences isn't in sight.

Frustration has been expressed in Left-Wing quarters by the passing of a resolution at the week end by groups of miners, shipyard workers, and factory-workers demanding the recall of Parliament from its summer recess and immediate opening of a western European front.

Fullest Co-operation

The Times, of London, in a leading editorial today stresses once again that fullest co-operation and understanding with Russia is indispensable to the winning of the war and the peace. It assumes that three-power talks will be the outcome of Mr. Maisky's temporary return here, but contends:

"Even more important than a single conference is the creation of a more effective procedure of regular consultations. And most important of all is to establish and maintain a firm will in both countries to take decisions in common, as the results of full consultation

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

Bombings shake Italian communication lines; Patterson announces Pacific drive soon.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Germans sought desperately to plug the cracking dikes in Denmark and Bulgaria, the Russians subjected them to another severe and far-reaching setback on the Eastern Front.

Premier Stalin announced that Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov, southern anchor of the whole German line in Russia, had been captured in a fierce battle. Its abandonment had previously been admitted by the Berlin Radio.

The Russians launched their attack on Taganrog while Soviet spearheads were continuing to make swift progress south and west of Kharkov and in the Voroshilovgrad sector, and apparently it took the Germans by surprise. In giving it up, the Germans tacitly admit that their entire southern army, numbering perhaps 800,000, is in serious danger of entrapment.

The Germans may succeed in extricating the bulk of their men from the threatened encirclement, but it is difficult to see how they can now end their retreat anywhere east of the Dnieper. The withdrawal from Taganrog is likely to be followed in short order by the loss of Stalino, Hitler's former southern front headquarters. Moscow says Nazi military stores are being destroyed everywhere in the Donets Basin.

In addition to capturing Taganrog, the Russians retook 50 localities near Kharkov and more than 40 villages on the Bryansk front over the week end.

In the Mediterranean theater, the Allied air forces are continuing their relentless offensive against Italy's communications, and there are indications that the Luftwaffe has decided to pull out of the one-sided fight. Enemy aerial opposition has been considerably weaker over Italy in the last few days. While Flying Fortresses were hammering the rail center of Orte, 40 miles north of Rome, over the week end, other Allied aircraft attacked Torre Annunziata on the Bay of Naples and other points, and British naval guns shelled Cape Pellaro on the South Coast.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's troops closing in on Salamaua, the big Japanese base on New Guinea, have been forced to give ground at several points as a result of determined Japanese counterattacks.

However, this momentary reversal has been offset in large measure by signs that the Allies do not intend to pause for breath in their drive to oust the Japanese from the Solomons. American troops made an uncontested landing on Arundel Island, just west of New Georgia, and as a result the enemy base and airdrome at Vila on Kolombangara Island is now within artillery range.

And United States Undersecretary of War Patterson announced flatly in Sydney today that a big Allied offensive soon would be started in the Pacific.

Meanwhile, Swedish-German tension has been increased still further by Germany's sharp rejection of Sweden's protests over the sinking of two fishing boats by Nazi mine sweepers.

Russia:

Germans Quit Taganrog

The abandonment of Taganrog, southern anchor of the 1,500-mile Russian Front, was announced by the Germans in a broadcast over the Berlin Radio.

Taganrog, said the Germans in their daily High Command communiqué, was "evacuated according to plan" after being "completely destroyed." It was another

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Most Private Plants in State Pay Help Less Than $50 a Week

Three quarters of the wage earners in manufacturing throughout Massachusetts are earning less than $50 a week, it is shown by a special analysis of plant pay rolls just made by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Facts about pay disclosed contradict the popular view that most of the workers in industry today are drawing big money.

The study is the first of the kind ever undertaken in this State and probably one of the first in the country. It covered 545,982 workers in 2,057 plants. These comprise 80 per cent of the estimated total in private industry. Government establishments such as the Boston Navy Yard, Watertown Arsenal and Springfield Armory were not included. All types of manufacturing were represented.

The month taken was last June, the month of highest pay in the history of Massachusetts.

Many workers are making much more than ever before but still are not in the upper brackets with the war workers in shipbuilding and the metal trades, the study brings out.

Many Make High Pay

The high pay group, is numerous. Those making $50 and over a week numbered 132,893 out of the 545,982, or 24.3 per cent.

On the other hand, slightly over half of the wage earners, or 274,294 took home under $40 a week. So the earnings of the $50-and-over class had great weight in bringing up the over-all wage average for the State to the neighborhood of $42 a week, where it now stands.

Plant averages were taken by the Division of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries in making its analysis, and in only a few instances did any plants average over $70 per wage earner. The $50-and-over workers concentrated in big plants. There were 184 plants of the 2,057 which had the $50-and-up average.

In contrast, 23,212 workers in 316 plants took down less than $25 a week. Those earning $25 but less than $30 numbered 69,106 in 386 plants. Those making $30 but less than $35 footed up 110,836 in 414 plants.

Far More Numerous

Briefly, the entire group of workers under $50 a week accounted for 413,089 out of the entire lot of 545,982.

Iron, steel, etc., had 72.5 per cent of their workers in the $50-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Danes Rise Against Nazi Pressure

Associated Press

Navy Resists Declaration of Martial Law

The ships pictured are of the Danish Navy, part of which was scuttled on Aug. 29 in Copenhagen Harbor. King Christian X (right) is reported to have been arrested following the announcement that the country has been placed under martial law.

Bushnell Back in Office; Fails to Tell Where He Was

Ending an absence from the State House which began in June, Attorney-General Robert T. Bushnell returned to his office this morning, arriving shortly after 9:30 and carrying a heavy brief case.

In a particularly jovial mood as he entered the Attorney-General's department and received the greetings of his staff, Mr. Bushnell declined to tell newsmen waiting in his outer office where he had been.

In response to the urgent appeal of cameramen, he posed reluctantly at his desk for pictures and asked to be excused from further discussion with the press because he had "a lot of work to do."

Before the newsmen left his office, however, the Attorney-General indicated that his time away from the State House had been spent partly on work and partly on vacation. Looking thoroughly rested and somewhat slimmer, Mr. Bushnell said he was "ready for business."

Reminded that his absence had been shrouded in considerable mystery, the Attorney-General chuckled.

"I don't know why a man can't take a vacation without everybody getting excited about it," he grinned.

Although amused at the "mystery" created by his absence, the Attorney-General indicated his displeasure at newspaper stories which brought members of his family into the public eye. "They can say anything they want about me as a public official, that's part of the democratic system, but there is no excuse for bringing an official's family into the matter," Mr. Bushnell stated.

He refused to make any comment on Governor Saltonstall's recent statement to the press that he hadn't seen the Attorney-General since he swore him into office on January 15 except once when they met on the elecator.

Among the legal matters believed awaiting the Attorney-General's attention, matters which have been apparently receiving some of his attention while away, are the so-called Boston police case, the New York, New Haven, and Old Colony reorganization case, and the $1,500,000 Davis tax case in Texas.

The police case is expected to come to trial in the Superior Court of Boston next month, while the railroad case is scheduled for argument on a reorganization plan in the Federal District Court in New Haven, Conn., on September 8.

Most of State's Industries Pay Under $50 a Week

Continued from Page 1

and-over class. Machine shop products came second with 54.7 per cent of their workers earning $50 and above. Miscellaneous, which includes shipbuilding, followed with 54.3 per cent in the highest pay rating. Then came electrical machinery, apparatus, etc., with 43.8 per cent in the top money group. All of these industries had their biggest lot of workers in the $50-and-above group.

Among the lower paying industries, nine found their largest number of wage earners in the $25-but-under-$30 group. Confectionery had 82.1 per cent of its employees in this wage range, cotton goods 55.8 per cent, women's clothing 45.8 per cent and men's clothing 32.3 per cent.

Miss Ferber Leads Home Front Rally

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 30 (AP)—Two thousand Bridgeport citizens attended a "White Market" rally here today and, led by the novelist Edna Ferber whose home is in nearby Easton, repeated this pledge:

"I will pay no more than top legal prices. I will accept no rationed goods without giving up ration stamps."

Miss Ferber, urging in a short talk that lines be drawn for a battle against inflation, said:

"We have the armor and ammunition to defeat this enemy—our ration books and our lists of legal ceiling prices. If we don't use them honestly and courageously, we are committing an act as treasonable as giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Ban Off Sept. 1 On Car Driving For Pleasure

Continued from Page 1

by 50,000 barrels a day their production of petroleum.

Clyde G. Morrill, executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, characterized the order as indicative of a change of policy within OPA.

"The only American way to ration anything," said Mr. Morrill, "is to depend upon the honesty of the people involved and not to penalize 95 per cent because 5 per cent are dishonest.

Encouraging Change

He commended Prentiss Brown, OPA head, and his business manager, Chester M. Bowles, for the change in attitude. "It is an encouraging change," he commented, "and I feel we shall see in the future a much more sympathetic understanding of the consumer's problems than we have in the past.

Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional chief of the Office of Price Administration, who announced receipt of the official order, declared that undoubtedly lifting of the ban had been possible because of the co-operation of thousands of patriotic citizens in New England. Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Boston district OPA director, agreed that there was "no question but that the motorists in Eastern Massachusetts, by co-operating with the regulations of the ban, have helped in bringing about its elimination."

Mr. Backman said: "These people who put up with the many inconveniences and hardships which this ban brought deserve the grateful appreciation of all."

He added that the raising of coupon values must still be delayed due to heavy drainage of gasoline supplies from the East Coast, and he urged that motorists still work to "balance the gasoline budget."

"If you use your car to go to work," advised Mr. Backman, "plan now to pick up a neighbor and to be a part-time passenger in his car this winter. If we can save by car-sharing part of the gasoline we have been saving by other restrictions, I am sure there will be gas for everyone to go his way on Sunday, while going his neighbor's way on week-days."

District OPA

From the district OPA came a statement from director Bresnahan expressing "wholehearted co-operation of the motorists in our district during the recent ban."

"I am delighted," said Mr. Bresnahan, "to have received this official notification from Washington. I know that each and every motorist in Eastern Massachusetts welcomes this long-awaited news. I appeal to these same motorists to adhere to our rationing regulations with the hope that we may build up our inventories for the future."

Local boards, he added, would continue to hold hearings and revoke or suspend rations of all violators of the ban, even though cases were not reported or called for hearing until after Sept. 1.

NEW SERVICE

43 MINUTES TO PORTLAND

Now you can leave Boston at 5:30 P.M. and arrive in Portland 43 minutes later. The cost: Only $5.80. Travel this cool, clean, quick way in big, roomy 21-passenger Douglas planes. Stewardess Service. Also, convenient schedules to Bangor, Presque Isle, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

For reservations call
EASt Boston 4100.

NORTHEAST AIRLINES

Actual scene at Andrew Square during a Rush Hour

DID THEY HAVE TO TRAVEL RUSH HOUR?

IN WARTIME—THINK! MUST you ride Rush Hour?

Due to the war, Rush Hour traffic is heavier than ever. Don't you be an X. If you can do so, always avoid Rush Hour traffic.

Rush Hours—7 to 9 a.m. 5 to 6 p.m.

AFTER LABOR DAY, service will be increased on our subway and tunnel lines between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

For Destroyer Production

Boston Navy Yard Shipfitter Given Award

As fellow workers cheer, Charles Schofield, Master Shipfitter at Navy Yard, receives silver trophy from James Tibbetts, Manager of Loew's State Theater, for outstanding production of destroyers and other naval craft. Under supervision of Mr. Schofield, the Navy Yard has built more than 197 ships, including 47 destroyers, during the past 20 months. Loew's this week is presenting the film "Destroyer."

Society of Maine Women Of Achievement Organized

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 30—A step in the cultural advancement of the State was taken last week in the organization and incorporation under Maine laws of the Society of Maine Women of Achievement.

With one of its purposes that of giving recognition through united effort to Maine mothers and daughters who have made noteworthy contributions to society, the organization also will maintain a library of literary and musical compositions by Maine people; grant when finances allow scholarships to worthy young women for the study of art, music, literature and education; hold recitals, lectures and exhibitions showing the work of such students and publish periodically a roster of Maine women of achievements.

Mrs. Guy Patterson Gannett of Cape Elizabeth was elected President of the Society. Long a leader in civic and cultural affairs, Mrs. Gannett is now serving her second year as President of the National Federation of Music Clubs. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Foster L. Haviland of Portland, Secretary; Mrs. Rodney W. Roundy, Portland, Treasurer; Mrs. Theresa R. Anderson, Augusta, Miss Louise H. Armstrong, Miss Susan G. Coffin, Mrs. Elizabeth DeCarre, Miss Olive G. Flagg and Miss Harriet B. Harmon, Portland, and Mrs. Joseph B. Drummond, South Portland, Directors.

The Society has its headquarters in famed old Victoria Mansion in Portland, given to the Society which will preserve it, and from time to time may dedicate various of its rooms to outstanding Maine women. The Society will enlarge its membership throughout the State, with vice presidents to be elected in counties with ten or more members.

At the organization meeting Mrs. Gannett praised the efforts of Mrs. Haviland in helping to restore the mansion and expressed appreciation to Dr. William H. Holmes for saving it from demolition and restoring it as a monument to Maine's cultural women leaders. Thirty-three charter members, representing all fields of art and civic leadership, attended the meeting.

Farm Conditions

Meanwhile several women appeared in the news last week, among them Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of Maine's Governor, who was rounding out a month of work with the WEFs, Maine's corps of Women Emergency Farm Workers.

Working in Cumberland County last week, she said crops in that area were in dangerous condition, due to lack of harvesting labor, contrasted with those at Lubec where she helped harvest thriving cauliflower and lettuce yields. She urged all who can to pitch in and help save crops facing disaster with an advanced season and lack of workers.

The manpower situation in Maine reached an acute stage last week, with Federal officials pointing to the greatest shortage of industrial help since the start of the war, particularly in the Cumberland County area, where the New England Shipbuilding Corporation is located. The situation became so serious that Maine's Commissioner of Education, Harry V. Gilson, urged that school pupils be excused from periods of two to three weeks to help harvest crops in shortage areas.

WAVE Enlistments

Another woman prominent in the minds of Maine people last week was Mrs. James Forrestal, wife of Undersecretary of the Navy, the former Josephine Ogden, fashion editor of Vogue. She filled several speaking engagements throughout the State in behalf of the WAVES enlistments.

Army Officers In Conference On Transport

Ways and means of improving transport of Army troops and materials within the nation and along supply lines to the fighting fronts was discussed in Boston today behind closed doors in the first national conference of commanders of ports of embarkation.

At noon, Mayor Tobin tendered a luncheon to 60 officers headed by Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Gross, Chief of the Transportation Corps. Also attending were members of the Mayor's Labor Committee and the Boston Port Authority, representing the City and State.

At the luncheon which was the only open session scheduled during the three days, the story of Boston's "successful co-operation in movement of troops and equipment through this area" was told by James L. Truden, retired General Manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad who is one of the three members of the Labor Committee.

Another member, John Levins, who is Chairman of the Conference of Boston Steamship Operators and Contracting Stevedores, also spoke of recent achievements and pledged even greater co-operation. The third member is Daniel J. Donovan, Vice-President of the International Longshoreman's Association, A. F. of L.

General Gross, who heads the Corps that was formed on July 31, 1942, under a separation from the Quartermaster Corps, is a graduate of West Point and the Army War College. He served with the Engineers in the 1918 offensive at Meuse-Argonne and received the Purple Heart Medal for bravery.

Other officers present included:

Maj.-Gen. Homer M. Groninger, commander of the New York Port of Embarkation; Brig.-Gen. William M. Goodman, Director of Overseas Supply in New York; Maj.-Gen. Frederick Gilbreath, commander of the San Francisco Port; Brig.-Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding the Boston Port; Brig.-Gen. Eley P. Denson, commanding the Seattle Port; Brig.-Gen. James T. Duke, commanding the Charleston (S. C.) Port; Brig.-Gen. John R. Kilpatrick, commanding the Hampton Roads Port; Col. Fremont B. Hodson, deputy commander at New Orleans; Col. Abbott Boone, Los Angeles commander; Col. Robert A. Allen, Jr., Portland commander; Col. Thomas J. Weed, Prince Rupert commander; Lieut. Col. Gerald O. Hodge, Philadelphia commander; and Lieut. Col. Andre R. King, Baltimore commander.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," "W," "X" and "Y" stamps now valid. "T," "U," "V," and "W" expire Aug. 31, "X" and "Y" expire Oct. 2.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Old style books should be exchanged for new coupon sheets before Sept. 1.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Stoves: Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderate

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperature with no important temperature changes tonight and Tuesday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: Scattered light showers tonight ending Tuesday morning; no important temperature changes.

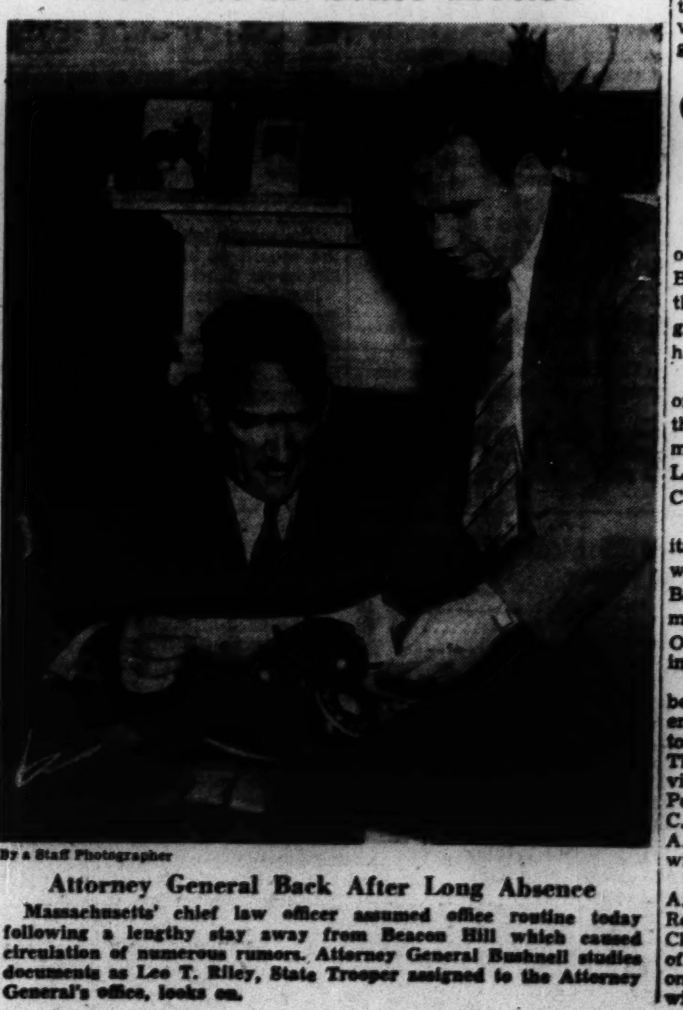
Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: No important temperature changes tonight or Tuesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:00 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 12:34 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Returns to State House



By a Staff Photographer

Attorney General Back After Long Absence

Massachusetts' chief law officer assumed office routine today following a lengthy stay away from Beacon Hill which caused circulation of numerous rumors. Attorney General Bushnell studies documents as Leo T. Riley, State Trooper assigned to the Attorney General's office, looks on.

Yankee Thrift at Edwards Salvages $100,000 a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Aug. 30—New England's thrifty influence in general and Cape Cod's in particular are credited with helping inspire this camp's savings in repair of equipment, which may amount to more savings than in any other camp in the First Service Command.

As the largest camp in this Army area, Edwards is saving $100,000 a month, principally through the work administered by the Camp's Quartermaster Corps in two huge plants in New Bedford and Brockton.

The type of training at Camp Edwards has made such a highly-geared system of salvage a necessity, for troops each month wear out or damage an average of 65,000 pieces of clothing, 11,000 pairs of shoes, 20,000 pieces of aluminum (canteens, meat cans, etc.), 4,200 cots, 600 tents, 500 helmets, 500 foot lockers and wall lockers and thousands of miscellaneous items.

Shortages of materials, hard-pressed factories, lack of employees and the sin of waste are natural enemies of the Quartermaster Corps. To overcome these obstacles, the Camp Edwards office set up its New Bedford and Brockton plants to repair and reclaim everything and anything except ordnance material.

Tackle Any Job in New Bedford

The New Bedford plant, elder of the two, is the all-around work shop capable of tackling any job; the Brockton factory specializes in clothing, blankets, comforters, pillows and mosquito bars.

The New Bedford plant employs about 120 men and women, many of whom also serve as instructors for soldiers who are learning to be cobblers and shoe rebuilders, tent repairers and tinsmiths. These soldiers will be sent to combat outfits overseas to make on-the-spot repairs.

The shoe repair section is the busiest in the shop. Some G. I. boots are repaired there as many as five times before they are retired from active duty and sold as old leather. Sergeant Charles E. Anderson of Everett, Mass., who is in charge of the plant, says that shoes worn by infantrymen wear out faster than those in any other branch of service. The engineers come next.

One of the most recent developments at the plant is the tremendous rise in the number of repaired canteens. The aluminum quart-size water flasks had been taking a beating. No successful speedy system of removing the dents had been developed.

Pouf! Out Go Dents

The bins were piling high with battered canteens. Something had to be done. And Sergeant Anderson and Arthur Deschenes of New Bedford, civilian superintendent of the metal shop, did it. They went into a huddle and came out with a few pieces of salvaged pipe, rubber hose, and two gate valves. Then they got a compressed air tank, rigged everything together and pumped 140 pounds of pressure to the square inch into the canteen. The large dents snapped out in no time, and the small dents rapidly disappeared when the metal workers tapped around them with a hammer.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. Hamilton, camp quartermaster, has forwarded the plans to Washington for possible national adoption.

Tents from other New England camps and from many coastal installations are repaired in the tent repair section.

With the double-decking of virtually every barrack at Edwards, the shop crew naturally is now repairing more canvas and steel cots than ever before.

Other equipment put back into service by the New Bedford workers include foot and wall lockers, clothing, meat choppers, web material, helmets, overshoes, lanterns, flags and scales.

The Brockton plant handles 16 items, chiefly clothing equipment. There are enough uniforms at this plant to clothe a division—and every article bears wound stripes in the form of patches or stitches. A crew of 94 employees—mostly women with sons in the service—repairs an average of 50,000 articles of clothing a month under the supervision of Staff Sergeant Edward J. McNeil of Malden.

Army Hard on Pants

Most common article of apparel they repair is trousers. Next in order come shirts, field jackets, comforters, blouses and overcoats. All are cleaned, repaired, pressed and then sent back to the camp quartermaster warehouses for reissue.

Some blankets being repaired are veterans of the last war, neatly sewed and patched.

More than $50,000 a month net saving is being realized by the Army and the taxpayer at this plant alone.

Back at Camp Edwards another shop, the salvage and reclamation depots, puts beachcombers and scavengers to shame. Nothing is thrown away that can be used again or sold for cash. This camp operates a daily scrap drive, shipping out as much as 30,000 pounds of tin weekly, a carload of rubber each month and 150,000 pounds of paper in a six-week period. Burlap, nuts, bolts, screws, bits of copper and even the cardboard linings that protect eggs in crates, are among the items pressed into service or sold.

Occasionally, First Lieut. Benjamin Cohen, camp salvage and reclamation officer, is faced with a stickler. Right now, for example, there are four battle-scarred tank lighters for sale as scrap iron. They are the same type used to land tanks and trucks on the shores of Sicily.

Any buyers?

Boston Police to Continue The Chasing of Stolen Cars

Boston police will continue to chase stolen cars, in an effort to apprehend the drivers, despite demands by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that such practices be halted, Acting Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon, asserted today.

Superintendent Fallon who is serving as Commissioner while Joseph F. Timilty is on vacation, after Mr. Goodwin attacked stolen car chasing as dangerous, attributed to such practices four of 11 motor accident fatalities during the past week.

"We will continue to chase them," Mr. Fallon said. Automobiles are used in holdups. Drivers of stolen cars and what we call loopers would probably cause more deaths and accidents if they thought they were not going to be molested by the police."

The Acting Superintendent added that if there were a possible substitute for chasing stolen cars "we would use it."

Mr. Goodwin in his statement against stolen car chasing, said the week's fatalities were six more than during the preceding week and three more than during the correspondent 1942 week. To date 235 motor fatalities have been recorded this year compared to 307 during the corresponding period last year.

"I have always felt that the prevailing custom of police officers chasing automobiles through crowded streets should be stopped. It has resulted in the death of many citizens and usually terminates in the destruction of the car, which probably would be recovered in good condition if the chase di dnot take place," he added.

"Ahd then again, should the police catch the thief and if by any possibility he were convicted in the courts, in all probability he would be placed on probation or given a suspended sentence."

C. I. O. Announces First Local Rally For Labor Day

The C. I. O. this year will put on its first Labor Day rally in Boston, Jack Hurvich, president of the Boston Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has announced.

Heretofore the local observance of Labor Day has been left to the parent wing of the labor movement, the American Federation of Labor, acting through its Boston Central Labor Union.

The A. F. of L. will continue its Labor Day celebration as usual with speaking at the Parkman Bandstand in Boston Common the morning of Labor Day. The C. I. O. will celebrate at the same spot in the evening.

Invitations to participate have been sent by Mr. Hurvich to Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and to several members of Congress. The Boston Council has also invited a member of the Public Policy Committee of the National C. I. O. at Washington. Joseph A. Salerno, State C. I. O. president, will be among the local speakers.

Labor Day ceremonies of the A. F. of L. organizations will have Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Chief of the Incentive Division of the U. S. Navy, Washington, as one of its principal speakers. There will be a radio broadcast.

McNutt: Work-Study Plan Vital to Solve Labor Lack

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt voiced encouragement today of a student's work - while - you - learn program even if it requires readjustment of school hours.

Expressing confidence that part-time - work schedules can be worked out for high-school students to help meet manpower shortages, Mr. McNutt assured that "we are not going to do anything that will exploit child labor" or interfere with education.

School boards will have to conduct the programs, he told a press conference, adding that the War Manpower Commission could do nothing more than offer guidance. The WMC is working on it now with education authorities, he said.

Mr. McNutt reported that 1,800,000 work permits were issued during May and June to youths age 17 or younger, but said this did not show the total number working because not all states require the permits.

High-school youths, he said, contribute much to the war effort if they work in stores or other non-war establishments because they release older persons for direct war work.

While declaring he was "opposed to depriving any generation of its chance for education," Mr. McNutt added:

"We feel that the plan of action which should be developed and followed is to permit continuance of educational activities and at the same time to enable student manpower to contribute to the war effort."

If this requires readjusting school hours, he said, "that's one of many things that can be done."

Mr. McNutt declared that he did not believe it would be necessary to amend any state statutes regulating conditions under which youths may be employed.

Night-Club Status

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP) — Men who furnish entertainment in night clubs as their prinicpal ocupation are nondeferrable under draft regulations, Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt said today.

Occasional performances in night clubs would not make a man nondeferrable, Mr. McNutt told a press conference, although all men who are regularly employed in the night spots certainly are nondeferrable.

Asked whether jockies and horse trainers came under the listing of race-track jobs as nondeferrable, Mr. McNutt said that too would have to be determined by local boards.

Nondeferrables Now

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—"They could be drafted tomorrow."

Thus Col. George Baker, Chief of Selective Service's Manpower Division, summed up the situation of many fathers sitting tight in nondeferrable jobs under the impression they are immune from the draft until Oct. 1 at least.

He was speaking of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers (those with children born before Sept. 15, 1942) who haven't transferred from nondeferrable jobs to other work, registered with the United States Employment Service to do so, or volunteered for induction.

Emphatically, he was not predicting that any of them actually would be inducted tomorrow, but pointing out that there was nothing in new draft regulations that guaranteed them immunity.

An Associated Press survey showed, however, that most of the thousands of fathers in nondeferrable jobs and not eager to get into uniform figure they're perfectly safe in waiting to "see what Congress does" about the father draft when it reconvenes Sept. 14.

Job Rejecter Freed

ROCKVILLE, Md., Aug. 30 (AP)—Stanley Day, farmhand and 4-F Army rejectee, was freed Aug. 28 of charges of violating Maryland's new work-or-fight law after serving two days of a 30-day sentence.

Convicted after Farmer Henry Bussard of Redlands, Md., complained he had refused to work for $2 a day, Mr. Day had been put on a prison road gang.

Home-Work Ban

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission today voiced disapproval of the practice of employing people to do industrial work in their homes, even in areas with acute labor shortages.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, in a memorandum to regional directors, said "industrial home work" was prohibited by the Fair Labor Standard and Walsh-Healey Acts and by the laws and regulations of many states.

Day's Work Took Week in WPB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A former $3,200 a year employee of the War Production Board who told the Byrd Committee he could have done all the work assigned him in one day a week sent the economy group a diary of his office life to back up his statement.

Although he said he was a graduate of Harvard Business School employed to compile statistical reports, the day-by-day account of his activities showed such entries as these:

"July 21. Punched pages and put them into note books."

"July 23. Made one trip to Standard Oil Building."

Attaches of the Committee, formally known as the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, said every mail brings dozens of letters alleging wasteful government spending along with suggestions for saving money. The Committee in turn seeks to get action by the appropriate government agencies on the suggestions it deems sound.

A New Yorker telegraphed that the Navy could save $125,000 on an order for 500,000 dozen work shirts if specifications were changed to eliminate flaps on the pockets, and also suggested that composition buttons would be just as serviceable as pearl buttons on soldiers' underclothing.

The former WPB employee said a great deal of time was spent by his fellow employees in personal conversations, long telephone calls and studying racing forms.

NWLB: U. S. Supersedes State

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The National War Labor Board has ruled that during wartime the powers of the President and Congress supersede acts of state legislatures in labor relations matters.

The opinion was written by Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Labor Board, in a case involving the J. Greenebaum Tanning Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act.

The NWLB directed the company to grant a standard voluntary maintenance of membership clause and voluntary check-off to the International Fur and Leather Workers Union of America and Canada, Local 260, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The company objected on the grounds that the Board did not have authority to grant maintenance of membership under the Wisconsin Act and under the provisions of the Labor Board Disputes Act, which reads in part that "the Board shall conform to the Provisions of the . . . National Labor Relations Act."

Hull Brands Charges 'False'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today termed "monstrous and diabolical falsehoods" charges he said had been made by Drew Pearson, columnist and radio commentator, that Mr. Hull and other high State Department officials wished the Soviet Union "to be bled white."

The Secretary of State opened his press conference, without waiting for questions, by reading the following statement:

"I do not ordinarily take notice of attacks made either on the State Department or myself. When these attacks, however, concern our relations with an Allied Government, I must take notice of them.

"I am informed that recently Drew Pearson published over the radio and in the press the charge that I and other high officials in the State Department are opposed to the Soviet Government and that we acually wish the Soviet Union to be bled white.

"I desire to rand these statements as monstrous and diaolical falsehoods."

Last week Mr. Hull said in a statement which did not name individuals that some writers and commentators were "lending aid and comfort to the enemy" y making untrue statements aout international relations of the United States.

Mr. Pearson, commenting on the Secretary's statement, said:

"I hope that Mr. Hull's denial of my charge that he is anti-Russian will stand up better than his recent denial that Sumner Welles would resign."

Roosevelts Cheer Gold-Star Mother

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—An Albany mother has the "deep sympathy" of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt in the loss of her son, while serving on the same ship with Lieut. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Mrs. Hannah Cleary, whose son, Machinst's Mate Charles H. Strom, was wounded fatally when a destroyer on which he was serving was attacked by enemy aircraft off Sicily, received the following letter from Mrs. Roosevelt:

"I have just heard that you son was among those who died of wounds as the result of the attack on his destroyer off the coast of Sicily.

"I know there is nothing I can say which would be of any consolation except that you can be proud your son was willing to give his utmost for his country.

"Our son, Franklin, Jr., who is executive officer of the ship, feels very deeply this sad loss and has asked me to write to you. I hope you will accept his deep sympathy, together with the deep sympathy of the President and myself."

Early Ambassador

John Quincy Adams was ambassador to Holland and to Portugal under President George Washington.

Room With a Washtub, Please

Wide World

Guests Do Their Own Washing

When it comes to a question of providing service, the hotels usually are right there, and in this case it is the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York that sets the pace with a "Wash Your Own" service for its guests.

New Hornet Launched at Newport News

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 30 (AP)—Allied plans for large-scale bombings of Tokyo were hinted by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox today in an assertion that last year's bombing was "only a small sample of far-bigger raids to come."

In a speech delivered at the launching of the Aircraft Carrier Hornet, named after the fighting flat-top sunk off the Santa Cruz Islands last year, Mr. Knox told how the new ship's predecessor was "in for the kill at Midway . . . won more than her share of glory in the Solomons campaign" and from her flight deck "soared the bombers which pledged, with flaming blasts on Tokyo America's determination that Pearl Harbor will be avenged.

The launching was delayed 45 minutes because of faulty functioning of the launching mechanism. A few minutes before the Hornet was to slide into the James River, J. B. Woodward, Vice-President and General Manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, told several hundred spectators the launching would have to be postponed several days. Later, however, he said the ceremony would proceed, that there had been no accident, but that the hydraulic pressure holding the ship in place had threatened to build up so rapidly that it was necessary to proceed with caution in the launching of such a heavy ship.

Flat-Top Arm Ready

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The approximately one dozen new combat aircraft carriers launched since the attack on Pearl Harbor will help "smash the Jap into complete defeat."

This was reported by the Navy yesterday—the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the naval aviation arm by order of Admiral George Dewey of Manila Bay fame.

One of the new carriers, the Hornet, is to be launched at Norfolk, Va., today. It succeeds the old Hornet, from which Army planes took off to bomb Tokyo.

In addition to the giant carriers, the Navy said undisclosed number of "baby flat-tops" are in action or approaching readiness for battle.

"Huge task forces, spearheaded by carrier-based aircraft, are poising for new pile driver blows against the enemy," said Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, in an anniversary statement.

Now, naval aviation includes:

Air stations, auxiliary air stations, and air facilities, strategically located throughout the world.

Over 100 points served by the Naval Air Transport Service, which is operating over 60,000 route miles.

Over a dozen material development, flight-test and aircraft delivery terminals.

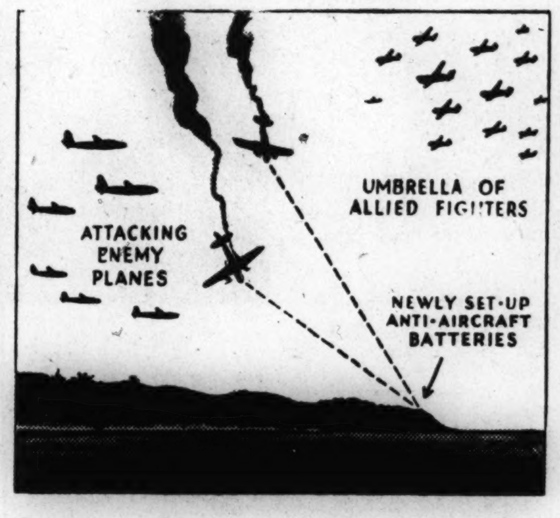
A 30,000-a-year pilot training program.

A 100,000-a-year mechanics training program.

Numerous new fields of activity, including air information, aerology or weather forecasting, combat photography, photo interpretation, and naval air transport.

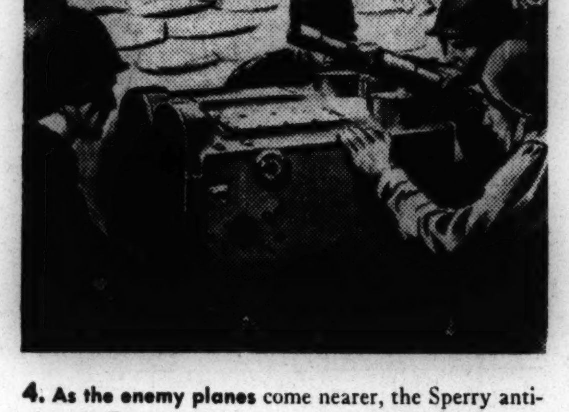
How the Allies protect invasion troops from Air Attack

1. After our warships and bombers have knocked out enemy shore installations in an invasion operation, there comes the tough job of consolidating the positions of our attacking land troops. Though enemy land forces may be destroyed, enemy air forces must still be met to prevent our men from being wiped out or pushed back into the sea by bombing and strafing.

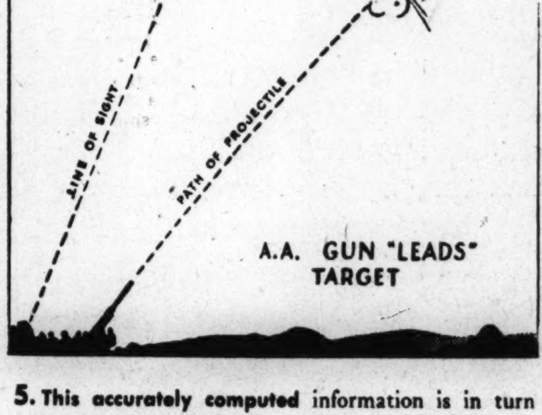

UMBRELLA OF ALLIED FIGHTERS
ATTACKING ENEMY PLANES
NEWLY SET-UP ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES

2. There are three ways to take the sting out of enemy air power, and invading Allied armies use all three. First, bombers attack enemy air fields. Second, an umbrella of fighter planes goes after attacking enemy planes. Third, as soon as possible after primary landings have been effected, anti-aircraft batteries are set up. These batteries are mechanized and the mechanisms seem like magic itself.

3. Approaching enemy planes are detected and their position and direction of flight determined. At night this data is transmitted to the Sperry searchlight which spotlights the raiders, sending its inescapable finger of dazzling light up to follow them across the sky. This "blinds" the enemy pilots and makes their planes perfect targets.



4. As the enemy planes come nearer, the Sperry anti-aircraft Director goes to work. This mechanism instantly and continuously solves the problem of where to point the guns, and also determines the time of flight of the projectile so that the aircraft and projectile will arrive simultaneously at the same spot.



5. This accurately computed information is in turn transmitted automatically and continuously to the guns. Here Vickers "hydraulic muscles" come into play. They automatically move the guns in accordance with the Director's orders . . . "leading" the plane just as a duck hunter leads a flying duck. The fuse is timed automatically so that the shell will explode at the exact range to do the most damage to the enemy plane.

6. Good as this equipment is, it is worthless without a tough, well-trained team of men to operate it. A nervous glance at the sky, when a man should be adjusting a dial, means the difference between a hit and a miss. Demonstration of what a gun crew can do with these devices occurred on Guadalcanal. There a single battery of guns bagged Japanese planes at the rate of better than one plane per minute.

7. Let us make it clear that although most of the devices which aid our anti-aircraft gun crews were developed by Sperry, we didn't do this job alone. We worked with the Army and Navy at every step.

And right now, while thousands of Sperry workers are laboring day and night to turn out these instruments, Army and Navy specialists are working with our inventors, research men, and engineers to perfect still further improvements.

More than 138 subcontractors in 12 different states help our Gyroscope company produce the Sperry Director.

The Ford Motor Company also is making these directors under non-royalty-patent licensing agreements.

Our Vickers company supplies the hydraulic mechanism which moves the guns, and 48 subcontractors supply parts.

In short, producing the equipment for our anti-aircraft batteries requires the same kind of teamwork you find in the gun crews who man them.

This work also requires exceptionally fine craftsmanship and minds that are always searching for "a better way to do it" . . . qualities that characterized Sperry in its peacetime work before the war, and qualities that will characterize its peacetime products after the war is over.

BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS!

SPERRY
CORPORATION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

Ford Instrument Company, Inc.
Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc.
Vickers, Inc.
Vickers, Inc., Waterbury Tool Division

Art Exhibitions—News of the Stage—Final Chamber Music Program

Rowlandson Drawings on View At the Boston Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Drawings by Thomas Rowlandson will be on display at the Boston Public Library during September. The exhibits have been chosen from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, which contains about 250 Rowlandson drawings and many volumes of prints. This is undoubtedly the fullest collection in the United States of works by that great draughtsman and social commentator.

In the history of caricature Rowlandson holds rank among the topmost. In the art of England he is as important as any of the luminaries who painted. Like William Hogarth, he was not deferential to class, money and social distinction, and was inclined to see through artifice and shallowness. With Hogarth he shared a distaste for privilege and pretense. He always seemed to get beyond the surface of mannered grace and studied elegance, the fashion and suavity which painters spent entire careers recording.

Rowlandson saw the funny side of things, the distraught and disorderly, the accidental and unexpected, the childlike and uncontrollable. He was an observer of the great human comedy, and there was no trifle too small to be in some way brought into reference to it; nor was there a grandee free of any foible which the artist might dwell upon in his relentless way.

Rowlandson represents an epoch. Generations that followed him had their commentators on the ways of men, but they softened the blow, acquired subtleties, whittled down the bludgeon to a delicate baton with which they pointed to fallible man.

* * *

Thomas Rowlandson (1756-1827) lived at the beginning of the century which included Daumier, Gavarni, Forain, Toulouse-Lautrec, Cruikshank. He was a contemporary of Constable, Cozens, Girtin, Morland and Crome. He painted landscape as did the latter, studying carefully the surrounding country, the masses of foliage, fields, pastures, meadows, rivers, rustic cottages. Rowlandson seemed most solemn when he turned to landscape, but when he concentrated upon people, he could be not only observant but critical, and he pressed his characterization to the utmost.

Rowlandson's water color technique was peculiarly adapted to his fluid and brisk manner. In one sense the pictures are drawings, for much of the characterization comes through the vigorous and varied delineation. However, the aquarelle washes are beautifully graded. As is characteristic in an artist who embarks upon such varied subjects, and who crowds his pictures with people and things, the drawing comes to be a nimble performance, the figures rippling off a pen that works in angles, loops and flourishes.

There is a pronounced assurance in handling form, and invariable an established picture in the artist's imagination, for those forms are depicted from firm conviction. They are not illusory, vague and impressionistic. No, the scrawny figures, the pointed chins, the lumpy noses and globular paunches are typical and pat, performing for Rowlandson as puppets in the hands of the puppeter.

The world was Rowlandson's stage. He traveled abroad, consorted with people of fashion, loved fun. He participated in the human comedy; he also stepped aside long enough to see a performance for all it was worth in representing poverty, exploitation, awkwardness, the peccadilloes of his fellow men. He visited the courts and recorded a "Breach of Promise Case." Daumier would dwell upon the chief actors in such a performance; Rowlandson's cast of characters was long, endless.

* * *

Nothing escaped his omnivorous eye; no one his taunting pen. Rich and poor alike could expect some sardonic jibe, although it was likely he would bear down more upon the privileged. They were emblemized by corpulence, and all the trouble they took with couture and tonsure was in vain. Rowlandson attended the fair, watched dancers, observed a brawl.

Because of his great power of description, Rowlandson left an amazing chronicle of the times, a chronicle of customs, practices, fashions, affectations. His pictures tell a story, summarize an epoch. Here is recorded the forebear of the Thieves' Market, or Caledonian Market in Rowlandson's "Rag Fair." People seem for generations past to have enjoyed the pastime of rummaging. The "Wig Shop" shows a not very seemly sight, where clients are being fitted to hair goods. The "Tax Collector" describes the misery of dispossession which that public official leaves in his wake. Scents at the theater show what Daumier kept pointing out emphatically years later, that the spectators are often more fascinating than the performers.

* * *

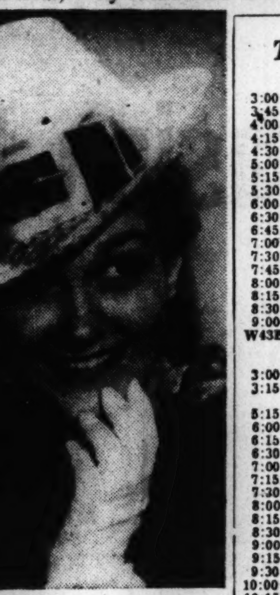
The pictures of Rowlandson are dense with people, seething with activity and expressive of the dynamics of man. There is no lofty pretense, no indwelling moral. It is an unfolding panorama of the daily world in which people attend to their own and other people's affairs, amuse themselves, talk, sing, dance, wrangle, play practical jokes; the world of the innkeeper, the chair mender, the lawyer, the clergyman, the politician. And whatever the artist sees in the context he puts into his pictures, dogs and horses and cows, wagons, coaches, chimneys, gabled roofs, chairs, clocks, money bags, baskets and beeves—everything is reported in this throbbing record.

Rowlandson had his moments of tenderness. Some of his water colors recall Dutch genre. His landscapes compare in some measure with the serious nature painters of his day. But it is likely he will take his place in history as a fearless and pungent commentator. His many pictures add up to an emphatic affirmation of life, to a recognition of average people and ordinary activities. With Hogarth he reveals the decadence of the smug upper classes, the superabundance of people, the rush and stir of city crowds. The world is changing, the scope of the artist is broadening, and "human interest" becomes the more pronounced objective of the artist. The strength of a people may be estimated by their power to laugh at themselves. The British have shown a great capacity of self-mockery.

"Boxes in Covent Garden," by Thomas Rowlandson

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 31
12 noon WMEX 1510kc


Murray Korman

Katharine Forbes
As Cora in "Life With Father," opening at the Colonial tonight.

Today's FM Programs

W67 Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc.)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—St. Louis Cardinals-Pittsburgh Pirates.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—The Army Air Forces.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"The Better Half."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sonny Kendis' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

String Group Plays Under Burgin Baton

The final Cambridge concert of the summer chamber music series by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given in Sanders Theater yesterday afternoon under the direction of Richard Burgin. Using only string players, the program included "Verklärte Nacht," by Schönberg; the String Quartet in A minor, opus 132, by Beethoven, and the Largo maestro movement from the Concerto number 3 by C. P. E. Bach.

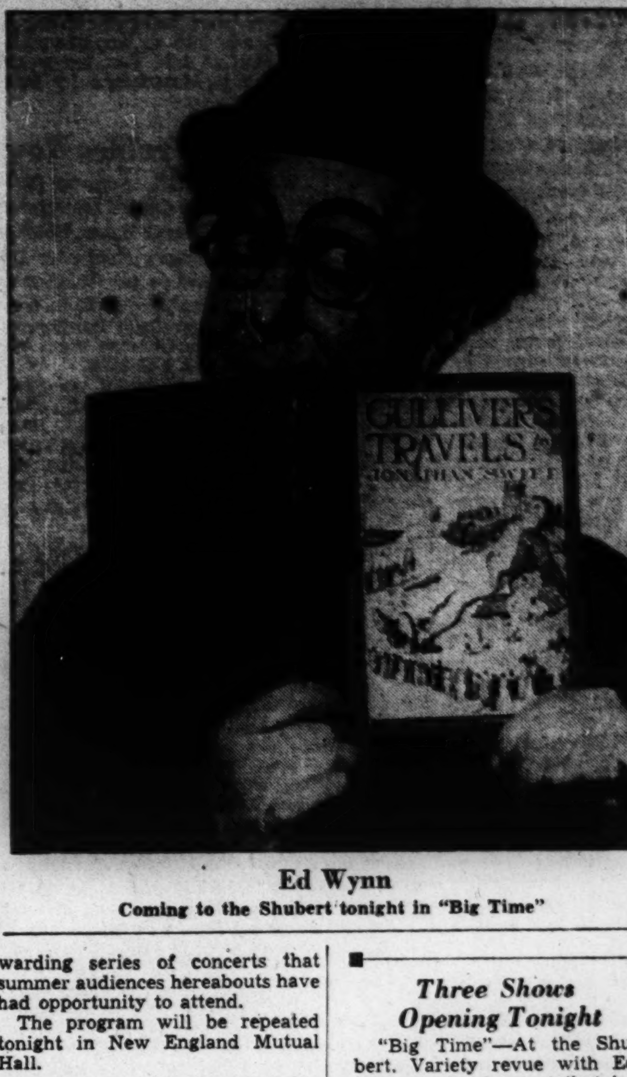
Jean Bedetti was the soloist. While his part did not offer him virtuoso opportunities, it did demand many gradations of tone. It is a bit unusual for an artist to elect the unspectacular, but Mr. Bedetti's choice did not cater to the cynical opinion that audiences value technique above musicianship. Never was his tone more controlled, never was there more expression within each individual note; while the audience no doubt gained a new appreciation of Mr. Bedetti, of the cello and of the simple word, melody.

"Verklärte Nacht" by Schönberg, although composed under the shadow of Wagner, is not a trifling imitation of him.

It was a pity to play Beethoven's String Quartet, opus 132, with string orchestra. Beethoven as an architect is never more ingenious than in this quartet, and any tampering by way of scoring could only result unfavorably.

Mr. Burgin conducted with his usual candor and straightforwardness, bringing to a successful close one of the most ambitious and rewarding series of concerts that summer audiences hereabouts have had opportunity to attend.

The program will be repeated tonight in New England Mutual Hall.



Ed Wynn
Coming to the Shubert tonight in "Big Time"

Three Shows Opening Tonight

"Big Time"—At the Shubert. Variety revue with Ed Wynn to head a cast that includes Frieda Hempel, Cross and Dunn, the Digatanos, Bob Dupont, Capt. Proske's Togers, Red and Curley, Eleanor Niles, and Paul LaVarre & Bro. Presented by Fred Finklehoffe and Paul Small.

"Dark Eyes"—At the Plymouth. Farce-comedy about three Russians who invade a quiet Long Island home, written by Elena Miramova and Leontovich and presented by Jed Harris, with a cast that includes Tamara Geva, Miss Miramova, Ludmilla Toretzka, Geza Korvin, Mitchell Harris, Minnie Dupree, Audrey Long, Frank Latimore, Virginia Tomas, and Oscar Polk. The play had a run in New York last season.

"Life With Father"—At the Colonial. Return engagement of Howard Lindsay's and Russel Crouse's comedy based on Clarence Day's stories. Oscar Serlin presents the production. Harry Bannister and June Walker play the roles of Father and Mother Day. Chippy Carson, Donald Hastings, and Jackie Dimond are the three sons.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Opening Aug. 31. Water colors, drawing by Thomas Rowlandson. Marine etchings by C. G. A. Wilson (main staircase and Chavannes Gallery). Women's Army Corps (1st floor, U. S. Service Alcove).

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by contempopary New Englanders.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Hawes Daguerreotypes and Miscellany of Prints.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Opening Sept. 2. Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Art of our Allies: England—main summer exhibition; Arts of our Allies: China—through Oct. 3; Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni—through Sept. 12; Early Church Silver of Malden, Newton and Waltham—Sept. 1-30; Lithographs by Daumier; Prints by Contemporary Americans; Photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery Phillips Academy—New England Album, a Gasless Tour of the Countryside. Through Sept. 7

Concord: Concord Art Association—Summer exhibition; designs for stained glass windows by William R. Jack; lithographs of the mansions of England in the olden time, by Joseph Nash, 1808-1878. Through Oct. 15. Open 10 a. m. to 5. Sundays, 2-5 (closed Mondays).

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of paintings by Corbino, Jones, Colman, Hague, Cady, etc. Through September.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Sept. 26.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Dark Eyes," by Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich. Featuring Tamara Geva, Elena Miramova, Ludmilla Toretzka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Big Time," presented by Fred Finklehoffe and Paul Small. Starring Ed Wynn. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Little Darling," comedy by Eric Hatch. Starring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall—Final chamber concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. 2:10, 5:30, 8:55. "All By Myself," Evelyn Ankers, Patric Knowles. 4:20, 7:45.

Fenway—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05 8:55.

Kenmore—"Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Hi Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 10:13 a. m., 2:02, 5:51, 9:40. "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Martha Raye, Jack Oakie. 12:01, 3:50, 7:39.

Metropolitan—"Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 10:13 a. m., 1:28, 4:53, 8:08. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:28 a. m., 2:43, 6:08, 9:23.

Modern—"Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. 10:15 a. m., 1:50, 5:25, 8:55. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 4:05, 7:40.

Orpheum—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 6:55, 9:30. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:40, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:40, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Beyond the Line of Duty," "Sucker List," "Man Who Changed the World," "Whispers," "That's Why I Left You." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 12:54, 3:57, 7, 10:03. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 11:43 a. m., 2:40, 5:49, 8:52.

Telepix—"USSR Fleet in the Arctic," "Cactus Country," "The Mormons," "Copper Mines," "George Givot," "The Amphibious Command," "Adventure in the South Seas," Digest of World News, featuring the Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Richard Fraser. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:20, 7:55, 10:35. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10.

Uptown—"Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol, Frances Langford. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 9:15 a. m. 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair. "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan.
Regent: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Payoff," Lee Tracy, Tina Thayer.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray.
Coolidge Corner: "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.
Cleveland Circle: "Action in the North Atlantic," Raymond Massey, Humphrey Bogart. "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, M. O'Shea. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Saludos Amigos."
University: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Two Tickets to London," M. Morgan, Alan Curtis. "Black Raven," G. Zucco.
Codman Square: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.
Strand: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:30, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor, 4, 9:35. "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2, 7:28.
Park: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:30. Continuous from 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. "Salute for Three," MacDonald Carey. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 2.58, 6:07, 9:16. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe, Marguerite Chapman. 1:38, 4:47, 7:56.
Mystic: "The Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:15, 8:40. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan, Alan Curtis, 3:25, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 3:23, 9:23. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 2:02, 8:02.
Strand: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "All By Myself," Anne Shirley.
Orpheum: "Mysterious Doctor," Eleanor Parker, John Loder. 2:15, 8. "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester and Ethel Waters. 3:20, 9:05.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Here Comes Kelley," Eddie Quillan. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Brian Donlevy, Pat O'Brien.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne. "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers, Sheila Ryan. 2, 8.
Strand: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, Don Foster.
Capitol: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.
Strand: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:08, 7.54. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:39, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle, Joan Bennett.
Coolidge: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Saludos Amigos," "Forever and a Day," Ida Lupino, Brian Aherne.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Journey Into Fear," Orson Welles, Joseph Cotten, Dolores del Rio. "Report from the Aleutians."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Brian Donlevy, Pat O'Brien.

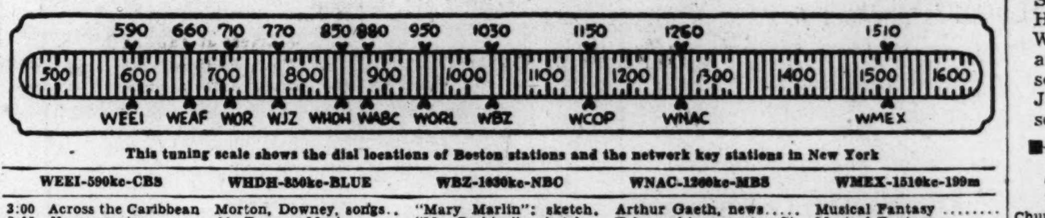
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan, Alan Curtis. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2:36, 7:00.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic reports: St.	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart, trio	Jewish Philanthropies:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Louis Cardinals-Pitts-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	orchestra; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	game	Count Basie's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Telegraphic reports: St.	The Merry Macs
4:30	Life to the Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Louis Cardinals-Pitts-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Widder Brown": sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies,	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	game	Fats Waller's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Riding the Range"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Musical program	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News From Abroad	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Three Sisters	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	"Fighting Fronts"	'Army Air Forces': series	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	'Army Air Forces': series	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Connee Boswell, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Dear Funny Face"	"Impact": Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half": quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	Wolfe": mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"
9:00	"Romance": drama:	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Jascha Heifetz, violinist;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Violin
9:15	"Mrs. Moonlight"	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	News service	Concerto by Prokofieff
4:30	Frank Sinatra Show;	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Return of Nick Car-	Classical Album: Violin
4:45	guests	Dance orchestra; sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	ter": drama	Concerto by Prokofieff
10:00	Guild: "The Moon	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	Is Down"	"Waltz Time"	Antoine; R. Schmidt	Sonny Kendis' Orch.	Voice of the Undergr'nd
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"Silver Nocturne": music	Vacation Serenade: W.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	"Silver Nocturne": news	Pelletier, cond.; soloist	Musical Roundup	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:00	News: World War II	Newscast	News; baseball scores	News service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15	News: Wm. Shirer	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Manpower, Ltd.; speaker	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	NBC Concert Orchestra	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Swing Shift Music; news	NBC Concert Orchestra	news reports	Day's End; news

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Moments	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; talks	News report	Dress Parade; band	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; news	Musical program	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; news	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00	News of the World	News commentator	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Time for Two	Spotlight Revue; organ	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair: talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Between the Lines	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News commentator	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sketch	Organ recital	L. Grosman
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Help Mate": sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	'Women of America': sk.	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husbond	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Snow Village": sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph:	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Uncle Ned's Varieties"	"David Harum": sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill
1:15	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill
1:30	W. Churchill; music	Treasury Star Parade	Winston Churchill; music	Winston Churchill; music	W. Churchill; Curtain
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Time; Margaret Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Seth's Village Canteen	"Guiding Light"	News service	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Sports comments	Novelty Musicale
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Baseball interviews	News reports
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gort Trio	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Gene Autry and the
3:45	Song Shop, B. Elliot	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Giants baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Dick Stabile's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Giants baseball game	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Jack Leonard, songs
4:45	Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk	Giants baseball game	Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	"Chisholm Trail"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Gloria Carroll, songs	A. Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns: songs	News from abroad	Sports Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Chester Bowles: talk	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Salute to Youth": Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Hoagy Carmichael's mus.
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War"	mond Paige's Or: sel'sts	Fred Lang, news	Hoagy Carmichael's mus.
8:00	Arch Obolet's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Buddy Clark, songs
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says: quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	You Shall Have Music
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, m.c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank DeVol's Or.; songs	You Shall Have Music
9:00	"Burns & Allen":	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Jay C.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Miller:
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	Flippen, conductor	News service	'White Cliffs of Dover';
9:30	Report to Nation	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Lynn Fontaine, nar'tor
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album
10:00	"Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes' news	News; defense talk
10:15	Adams": dr. series	"Waltz Time"	Ship: songs, comedy	Sunny Kendis' Orch.	"Voice of Poland": dr.
10:30	Congress Speaks	'Silver Nocturne': music	"Beat the Band": Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News: World War II	'Silver Nocturne'; news	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:00	News; News An'lysis	Newscast	News; baseball scores	News service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Tommy Reynolds's Orch.	Lou Brown's Orch.
11:30	Raymond Scott	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Day's End; music
11:45	Show; orchestra	Swing Shift Music; news	"Music You Want"	fonietta; I. Philipp	Day's End; news

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling From Britain to Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Royal Marines Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music on Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Aug. 31

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

"Fall in for Inspection"

If you think army inspections are tough, you should see what a fish has to go through when he's inducted by 40-Fathom.

Trawler deck, production line, holding rooms—from start to finish it's one inspection after another. Takes time. But it's worth it! With millions of pounds of 40-Fathom sea foods flowing to our armed forces, lend lease and civilian population, this assurance of quality is more important now than ever before.

And too, the fishing industry in the world.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SCIENTIFICALLY COOLED
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 P. M.
Doors Open • Orpheum 9:15 A. M. • State 11:15 A. M.
DESTROYER
starring ED. G. ROBINSON
Marguerite CHAPMAN • Glenn FORD
—plus—
TWO SENORITAS from CHICAGO
Joan Davis • Jinx Falkenburg
TAKE THE "EL" TO LOEW'S

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAREFULLY COOLED
TERRIFIC TOGETHER!
DEANNA DURBIN • JOSEPH COTTEN
HERS TO HOLD
—PLUS CO-FEATURE—
"MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S BLESSED EVENT"
LUPE VELEZ LEON ERROL

NOW! METROPOLITAN
BETTE DAVIS • PAUL LUKAS
"WATCH on the RHINE"
Plus "NOBODY'S DARLING"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Lena HORNE • Bill ROBINSON
"STORMY WEATHER"
Plus "ALASKA HIGHWAY"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT — TONITE — 8:30
ALL BROADWAY VARIETY REVUE
Fred Finklehoffe-Paul Small Hit
ED WYNN
"The Perfect Fool" in
BIG TIME
FRIEDA HEMPEL • CROSS & DUNN
and Stars by the Dozen
Eves. (exc. Fri., Sat.) $1 to $2.50—add tax
3 Mats., Wed., Thur., Sat.
50c, $1.00, $1.50—Add Tax

COLONIAL • TONIGHT 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT.
LIFE WITH FATHER
HARRY BANNISTER • JUNE WALKER

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Helen Hayes sends you away from 'Harriet' completely spellbound."—Walter Winchell
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'wy. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10, 3.85 Mats. Thurs., Sat., $1.10-2.75
SPECIAL MATINEE LABOR DAY

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Muriel KIRKLAND and Edwin COOPER
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Eves. 8:40 Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rogers
Books and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE ALFRED DRAKE JOSEPH BULOFF JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Labor Day

Tonight at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
'Took Audience by Storm'—W-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
IMPERIAL, West 45th St. AIR-COOLED
CO 5-7889. Mats. Wed., Sat., & Labor Day

50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40. Sun. at 3.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
Directed by FELIX BRENTANO
Conductor ROBERT STOLZ
Choregraphy GEORGE BALANCHINE
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
GLADYS GEORGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Eves. 8:40 Mats. Wed., Sat. and Labor Day

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

IN PERSON ON STAGE
VELOZ and YOLANDA
JERRY COLONNA
ILONA MASSEY
Plus a Delightful New Screen Comedy
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
GEORGE RAFT SYDNEY GREENSTREET
Background to Danger
Mister BIG
Coming Wednesday the "CONSTANT NYMPH."
"TWO TICKETS TO LONDON"

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Soldiers' Deposit Fund Popular With Servicemen

War Activities in New England

One deduction soldiers can make from their pay is growing more popular every day—savings for the Soldiers' Deposit Fund which earns them 4 per cent interest.

Army officials here point out that there are more than 110,000 active accounts, with the number on the increase. A $5 deposit can open an account, with any amount added each pay day by pay roll deduction. The plan is particularly popular in combat areas, where soldiers are finding that about the best thing they can do with a dollar is save it.

The plan insures the soldier against his own weaknesses, officers point out. After he has once opened his account, he can't get his money out until he is discharged, except in cases of emergency approved by his commanding officer.

Money in the Fund is safe, it is emphasized. No creditor may touch it and it may not be assigned to anyone else. In the event of the soldier's passing, it becomes part of his estate, for normal settlement.

Highest Award

Mrs. Edith Hogan of West Lynn, who works at the General Electric Plant there, broke a production bottleneck in calibrated dials on electric instruments by thinking up the idea of making the dial scale mechanically rather than by hand.

Thus, by saving 400 "woman-hours" a week, she received $1,250 as the highest award from the company during the first half of this year. A total of 11,395 suggestions for saving time or material were accepted, netting $127,515 to employees who thought them up. The increase over the previous year is indicated in figures for the whole of 1942, in which $158,943 was paid out for 4,809 more ideas.

Mrs. Hogan is married to a G. E. worker and has been with the company 12 years.

Wacs Evacuate

Evacuation of 1,500 Wac officers and enlisted women from the recently closed Fourth Wac Training Center at Fort Devens was completed last week with their arrival at the Second Wac Training Center, Daytona, Beach.

The 1,300-mile trip was made in four trains, with the Wacs doing all their own cooking and general "policing up" of their cars in lieu of Pullman porters.

The moving maneuver did not interrupt the four-week training period which most were undergoing. Some have now finished that course and have been sent to the Bakers and Cooks Specialist School and Motor Transport School at Daytona. Others have been assigned to work at the Daytona training center, and still others have been sent into the field in various capacities.

Stage Door Canteen

Women to make sandwiches are wanted by the Boston Stage Door Canteen, whose opening date has been tentatively set for two weeks hence.

With the Canteen, at 477 Stuart Street, finished to the last mural, and the lists closed for Junior Hostesses, the Motion Picture Industry War Activities Committee as Canteen sponsor has issued the call for volunteers.

Three shifts a day seven days a week must be manned, it was pointed out: 1 to 4 p. m.; 3 until 6 p. m.; and 5:30 until 9 p. m. Women may volunteer for as little as one shift a week, according to Jeanette Kelly, in charge of Canteen personnel.

More Bombardiers

Among graduates of the latest classes in the Army's West Texas "Bombardier Quadrangle" were 12 from Massachusetts.

At the four schools, the new second lieutenants or flight officers learned navigation, and studied camouflage, in order to detect hidden enemy targets from their high-flying bombers. A map is no mystery to them; neither is blinker code, nor the identity of enemy vessels or aircraft. And if enemy fighters get in the way, bombardiers can handle the big .50-caliber machine guns.

Graduates included: Lawrence F. Christofori, Bridgewater; Frederick Gefen and James Zographos, Boston; Robert A. McAuliffe, Cambridge; Paul V. Dineen, Fitchburg; Hessel H. Holland, Lynn; Clifford A. Estabrook, Marlboro; Melford H. Butts, South Hanover; Calvin J. Ellis, Jr., West Hanover; Howard C. Nichols, Woburn; Benjamin Daner, Worcester, and Francis J. Joyce, Jr., Waltham.

As students during their 12 weeks they dropped enough of the blue 100-pound variety to give them a background of experience equal to 40 combat raids.

Auxiliary Tanker

A small auxiliary tanker will be launched at the Neponset shipyards of George Lawley and Son Corporation tomorrow, sponsored by Mrs. Howard L. Povey, wife of a Navy Warrant officer on duty at the yard.

Mrs. Povey was in Samoa when war with Japan broke out. There she got a taste of war when a Japanese submarine shelled the island during the early days of hostilities.

Nurses Graduate

Seventy Army nurses yesterday comprised the second class to graduate from the Basic Training Center of the First Service Command at Fort Devens, where they completed a one-month course in military subjects.

27 More Naval Men Prisoners of Japan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Navy Department made public today the names of 27 members of the United States naval services—including two New Englanders—held prisoners of war by the Japanese in Japan and the Philippine Islands.

The list brings to 4,178 the total of verified prisoners of war in the naval services. It does not include those who have died in prison camps.

The New Englanders and their next of kin are:

Massachusetts:

O'Brien, Thomas Francis, Commander, U. S. N.—William H. O'Brien, father, Boston.

Trudell, George Thomas, Lieut. (j. g.) U. S. N. R.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Trudell, wife, North Adams.

Child Gardeners In Newton Exhibit

Children are to have a special department in the vegetable, fruit, and flower show which the Newton Highlands Garden Club is holding in the Hyde School tomorrow and Wednesday. Mrs. Allston T. Budgell is chairman of the children's classes, which include: Arrangement of flowers for children under 11; the same for 11-16-year-olds; arrangement of flowers representing a story book or music; and "Vegetables—My Best."

Amateur and professional gardeners are showing much interest in the show. The rules have just been amended to allow quarts as well as pints to be shown in the canning exhibits because so many Newton Highlanders have confined their efforts to the larger container.

A $25 War Bond is to be the grand prize, with Savings Stamps as lesser prizes. The usual colored insignia will be awarded in all classes.

State's Quota In Bond Drive $783,000,000

Every man, woman and child in Massachusetts must invest an average of at least $23 in Series E war bonds, if the Bay State quota in these bonds is to be met during the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan Campaign in September, it was revealed today.

The Bay State quota of Series E bonds, the type that sells for $18.75 and up, is $102,000,000, three times the amount of Series E bonds sold during the Second War Loan drive in April, Albert P. Everts, State Chairman of the War Finance Committee said.

The overall Massachusetts quota in war bonds of all types is $783,000,000, the largest amount of money ever sought in this State in a campaign of any kind, Mr. Everts said.

More than 20,000 volunteer workers are expected to take part in the September campaign starting on Thursday. War Finance Committees, set up in practically every Bay State community, have been expanded greatly. More volunteers are needed, Mr. Everts said, so that every family in the State may be canvassed during the drive.

Daniel J. Doherty, Executive Manager of the War Finance Committee, said:

"We are asking the citizens of Massachusetts to make a real sacrifice next month. Nothing any of us can do will compare with the efforts of our boys in the Army and Navy, but we can at least show them we are providing the means to furnish them equipment, and adequate equipment will play a large part in winning this war. We know what happened in North Africa and Sicily when allied armament overwhelmed the Axis, with a minimum cost in American casualties."

34 New England Residents On New Army Wounded List

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 290 United States soldiers—including 34 residents of New England—wounded in action in the North African and Southwest Pacific areas.

Names listed in the North African area include casualty reports received from operations in Sicily.

The New Englanders and their next of kin are:

North African Area

Connecticut

Kane, Private First Class Edward R.—Mrs. Teresa Brenan, mother, Derby.

Massachusetts

Crivello, Private First Class John J.—Mrs. Concetta Crivello, mother, Milford.

Kristapavich, Technician Fourth Grade John J.—Mrs. Albertine G. Kristapavich, wife, Worcester.

Lincoln, Corporal Richard F.—George E. Lincoln, father, North Attleboro.

Massian, Corporal Paul—David Massian, father, Auburn.

Singleton, Private First Class William G.—Mrs. Mary A. Singleton, mother, New Bedford.

Walukiewicz, Private First Class John F.—Mrs. Catherine Walukiewicz, mother, Cambridge.

New Hampshire

Cartier, Private Donat A.—Mrs. Anita A. Cartier, wife, Derry.

Currier, Corporal Albert H. — Mrs. Barbara S. Hines, mother, Manchester.

Doble, Second Lieut. Paul A.—Harold H. Doble, father, Portsmouth.

Dupuis, Private Maurice F. J.—Mrs. Jane Dupuis, wife, Groveton.

Rhode Island

Jalette, Private Leo H.—Mrs. Emma Jalette, mother, Woonsocket.

Maher, Private First Class William V.—Fred J. Maher, father, Mapleville.

Sciola, Private Albert L.—Amato Sciola, father, Peacedale.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Anzulewicz, Private First Class Paul F.—Mrs. Anna B. Anzulewicz, mother, Berlin.

Copping, Corporal Frederick W.—Mrs. Ernest Copping, mother, Manchester.

Lozier, Staff Sergeant Thomas F.—Henry R. Lozier, father, Bristol.

Drescher, Private First Class Arthur W.—Arthur Robitaille, guardian, Willimantic.

Foley, Second Lieut. John T.—Mrs. Helen W. Foley, mother, Southington.

Gawlak, Private First Class Charles S.—Mrs. Sophia B. Gawlak, mother, Middletown.

Marco, Private First Class Nicholas—Mrs. Anna Marco, mother, West Willington.

Odlum, Private Gordon E. — William J. Odlum, father, Bristol.

Proudman, Private First Class Warren L.—James E. Proudman, father, Bristol.

Maine

Blanchette, Private First Class Odeo—Mrs. Bertha G. Blanchette, wife, Eagle Lake.

Curtis, Private First Class Clyde A.—Miss Phoebe A. Kinney, friend, Caribou.

Gallant, Corporal Joseph P.—Mrs. Ada M. Gallant, mother, Bucksport.

Jones, First Sergeant Emery C.—Mrs. Kathleen Jones, wife, Hallowell.

Mecervier, Corporal William A.—John Mecervier, father, Lewiston.

Perreault, Staff Sergeant Laurent J.—Joseph A. Perreault, father, Augusta.

Massachusetts

Gilbert, Private Wallace S.—Mrs. Laura Gilbert, mother, Lowell.

New Hampshire

Coolidge, Private Melvin O.—Mrs. Katherine E. Coolidge, wife, Colebrook.

Day, Sergeant Stanley S.—Mrs. Carrie E. Day, mother, Etna, Vermont.

Vermont

Chabot, Private First Class Leonard H.—Louis E. Chabot, father, West Burke.

Pencek, Private First Class Thomas J.—Mrs. Catherine Pencek, mother, Bellows Falls.

Branch of Group To Aid Alcoholics Started in Quincy

A Quincy branch of the Alcoholics Anonymous organization, now boasting more than 200 groups throughout the country, will be organized to advance the campaign to overcome the habit of excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks.

In keeping with its name the "A. A." is conducted anonymously. Persons interested in enrolling in the organization are asked to address inquiries to P. O. Box 274, Quincy.

A spokesman for the group said that "A. A." is composed of persons for whom alcohol has become a major problem in their lives and who, admitting it, have decided to do something about it. They have, on the evidence of their own lives, decided that for them alcohol is a poison and are honestly attempting to build a satisfactorily mode of living without the use of alcohol in any form.

An official said the program shuns the use of excessive emotional appeals and is not a reform movement in the usual sense although it aims at and achieves reform in the lives of men and women for whom alcohol has become a curse.

Save Waste Fats!

Gunpowder
SAVE WASTE FATS

Window Display Shows Why

Filene's has devoted one of its ground-floor windows to display of ammunition and the collection of waste kitchen fats which helps to put the boom in the cannon, as it were. Since July, according to the War Production Board, there has been an alarming drop in all kinds of salvage—kitchen fats, tin cans, scrap metal, and waste paper. Until that date, Greater Boston housewives had made a splendid showing in all these lines.

(Too) Early in the Morning—Exercises

By a Staff Photographer

Coast Guard Reservists Limber Up at Boot Camp

In their week of boot training at United States Coast Guard Barracks, Tabitha Inn, Fairhaven, Mass., men who have enlisted in the Coast Guard Reserve go through early-morning calisthenics drill. It was only 6:15 a. m. when this picture was taken, yet the Temporary Reservists were hard at it. Recruited from every walk of life, they train for 12-hours' service a week with the Coast Guard.

A 'Reservist' Coast Guard in Boot Camp

Everett Smith, who recently enlisted in the United States Coast Guard, as a Temporary Reservist, and who, like many others in various occupations, gives 12 hours' service each week on the Boston water front, describes in diary form a week spent, along with 100 other T. R.'s in boot training at the Coast Guard Indocrination School at Fairhaven, Mass. This is the first of six daily articles.

Diary of a Boot

By Everett M. Smith, U.S.C.G.T.R.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Monday, 0530: [That's 5:30 a. m. to landlubbers]. Soon after arrival here at the Coast Guard Indoctrination School yesterday, I discovered that "spare time" was merely something about which to talk. It's a misnomer. There's no such thing. Schedules are full from 0600—6 o'clock in the morning—until 2200—10 o'clock at night—when "Lights Out!" and "Pipe Down!" sound over the loudspeaker system.

So, I'm up early to jot down yesterday's happenings. With a hundred others, all in neatly pressed khakis, and with blanket rolls, suitcases, and duffle bags under our arms, we piled into the train at South Station, bound for New Bedford. Friendships began at once.

Quarters at Tabitha Inn

At New Bedford, our luggage was tossed into a small truck—two trips to the barracks—and we clambered aboard a larger vehicle, which also made two trips as it whisked us 50 at a time, across the bridge into Fairhaven [well-named, I should say, from the fleeting glimpses I got over the heads and shoulders of my buddies packed three deep in the truck.]

We piled out in a quiet residential section before the Tabitha Inn—built in 1904—which is to be our barracks this week. Lined up for registration, we became our own bellhops, seeking out our assigned quarters on the third deck. No elevators.

"Close" harmony and co-operation reigned from the start. That had to be, with four huskies quartered, two deep in double-deck bunks. The four drawers in the single bureau were divided equally, and the closet was hung with raincoats, field jackets—and today will hold our uniforms.

Reveille, which will sound soon, will mean the donning of blue denim shirts, dungarees, and the little round sailor hats [which we've already learned to fold correctly to square corners.]

Our 'Spare' Time

But, back to yesterday. "Chow Down" at noon sent up trooping down below for our first meal aboard the C. G. Tabitha. Lining up, cafeteria style, we tucked "tools" into our pockets, and grabbed plates. These were loaded with roast beef, potatoes, vegetables, and salad. Another dish held dessert, and coffee mugs were picked up on the way out. Tables were lined with bottles of milk, loaves of bread, and great chunks of butter. A hasty glance at the posted menus for the week gave promise of meat three times a day.

Leave was granted Sunday afternoon, and, after preliminary instructions from our commanding officer, we were told by him to make the most of the time, since it would be all the "spare time" we'd get for a week. We hear a lot about that "spare time."

With other members of our flatilla, we looked over Fairhaven's water front and a fine little beach. Then we boarded a bus for a "quickie" of New Bedford, a tour which included the famous Museum of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, with its half-scale model of an old whaling vessel, and many antiques.

Back to the barracks for chow, with the evening spent in arranging clothes and becoming better acquainted with other Reservists. "Lights Out" and "Pipe Down" orders came on the dot. Whisperings here and there. A rasping snore. A hundred of Uncle Sam's Reservists were getting their first night's snooze.

There it goes! "Rise and Shine!" In a few minutes we'll assemble out front. Meantime, four well lathered faces are trying desperately to find mirror space.

Calendar of Periods Of Dimout for Week

To aid householders, motorists, and operators of commercial and industrial establishments in conforming with dimout regulations, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Region, last night issued the thirty-ninth in a series of weekly dimout calendars.

Dimout periods effective today, through Saturday, Sept. 4, are:

Monday	8:22 p. m. to 5:38 a. m.
Tuesday	8:20 p. m. to 5:39 a. m.
Wednesday	8:18 p. m. to 5:40 a. m.
Thursday	8:16 p. m. to 5:42 a. m.
Friday	8:15 p. m. to 5:42 a. m.
Saturday	8:13 p. m. to 5:43 a. m.

The times given are one hour after sunset and a half hour before sunrise.

Hartley to Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Robert Hartly, of Boston, Vice President of the Yankee Network, yesterday was named War Director of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Jamaica Plain Educator Honored by Kiwanians

William Foster Rice, retiring head of the natural science department of the Jamaica Plain High School, was guest of honor today at a Kiwanis luncheon at the Central Congregational Church in Jamaica Plain. Mr. Rice was presented to his many friends and colleagues by John B. Casey, headmaster of the school, who spoke in appreciation of his 39-year contribution to the education of American youth.

On the faculty of the Jamaica Plain High School since 1929, Mr. Rice has also devoted thought and energy to various community projects. A native of Milwaukee, Mr. Rice attended high school in Chicago, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1895, having specialized in chemistry and physics. Before coming to Jamaica Plain, he taught these subjects in high schools in Fitchburg, Springfield, Lynn, and at the Boston Latin School. Among his students at Latin School were Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain, Roy E. Larsen, editor of Life and Time, and Arthur Sweetzer, former official of the League of Nations.

His two sons have followed careers allied to their father's interests. William F. Rice, Jr. is a chemist at the Edison Storage Battery Company in New Jersey, and Winthrop A. Rice is professor of modern languages at Syracuse University.

Interviewed at his home this morning, Mr. Rice expressed doubt as to the wisdom of allowing high school youth to work in factories after school hours. His experience has shown that students cannot do justice to their studies while giving so much time to outside work. For the sake of the children and the future of the country, victory shifts or short shifts employing high school youth should be avoided if possible, he said.

But if they cannot be avoided, then he thinks high school schedules should be modified. Whatever the boys and girls do should be done decently, he said. It is not good for them simply to let everything slide. He also feels strongly that high school youth who are earning so much money these days need more careful supervision than ever and that such supervision should come from parents.

Were it not for the war, Mr. Rice would like to travel following his retirement Sept. 1. He expects to keep well occupied, however, with his duties as chairman of the Red Cross for Jamaica Plain, co-chairman of the Community Fund, treasurer of the Central Club, and his other community activities.

Maine Third in Salvage

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 30 (AP)—Maine produced 72,917 tons of scrap metal during the first six months of this year—92.3 per cent of its quota—thus placing third behind Rhode Island and Massachusetts among the New England States, Clifford A. Somerville, Manager of the Maine Salvage Department, War Production Board, announced here.

Apple Pickers WANTED! ●

Men, women, young people, Sept. 10-Oct. 20

The Army, Navy, and our Allies need apples. If you can't come for a few weeks, come for a few days. Workers especially needed during week. Groups forming. Individuals welcome. Meals arranged, some living quarters. Reached by Worcester bus. Do your part to harvest our fine crop. You'll enjoy the work and the people. For information write:

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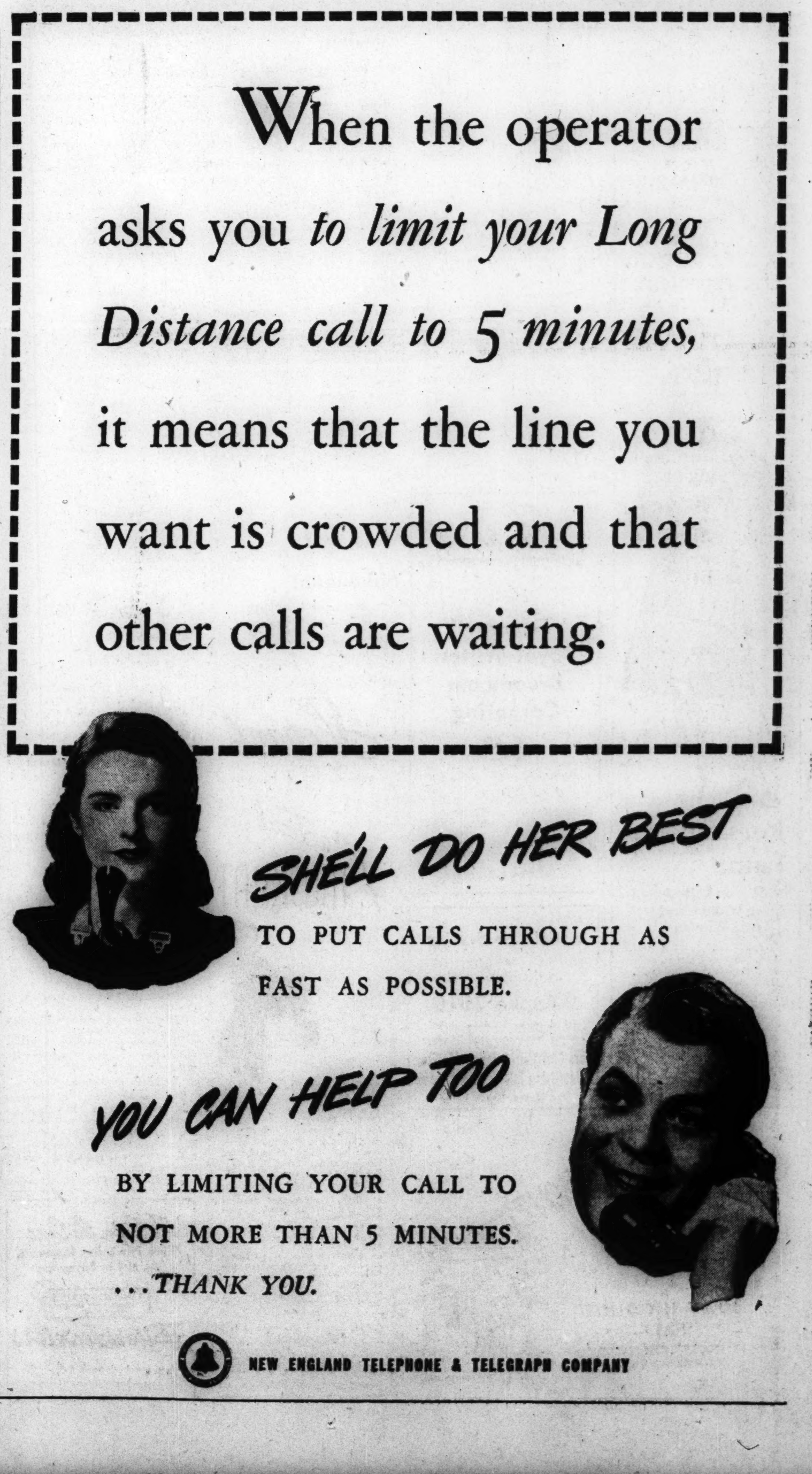

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Taganrog Captured by Russians—Italy Pounded From Air

Continued from Page 1

of the so-called "strategic withdrawals" which German propagandists have been at pains to color as Nazi triumphs.

A short time later, however, Premier Stalin made his announcement in a special order of the day.

The fall of Taganrog came as a surprise, since there had been no reports of heavy fighting in this region recently from either Moscow or Berlin, but the position of the city had been obviously imperiled since the Russians captured the railway station of Donetsko-Amvrosievka a week ago, cutting Taganrog's only rail line to the north and west. Donetsko-Amvrosievka is 40 miles north of Taganrog.

Evacuation of Taganrog makes it clear that the whole right flank of the German Army is compromised and indicates that a general pulling back, started with the Soviet offensive in the Donets Basin a few days ago, has been stepped up.

Taganrog had been heavily fortified by the Germans, and its recapture by the Russians indicates the power of the current Red Army drive. Last year's Soviet offensive, which began with the victory at Stalingrad, swept on past Rostov in this region but stopped short just east and north of Taganrog in the face of a violent Nazi defense of the city.

Fleeing Germans Plant Mines

There was no immediate indication whether the Germans would attempt to stand a few miles west of Taganrog on the western bank of the Mius River, or withdraw about 60 miles farther to the west to Mariupol.

The Berlin Radio said the Russians had suffered heavy losses, mainly through minefields left by the retreating Germans in the Taganrog area.

Taganrog, a city with a normal population of 70,000, had been in German hands since the early summer of 1942.

The German forces first swept through it in early November, 1941, during their original drive into Russia, a drive that carried 40 miles onward to Rostov. Strengthened Russian forces, however, recaptured Rostov in late November and the Germans fell back beyond Taganrog.

The Nazi 1942 summer drive again brought both Taganrog and Rostov within German-occupied territory, but last winter the resurgent Russians drove the enemy out of virtually all the Caucasus and recaptured Rostov on Feb. 14.

Meanwhile, a German plan for a counteroffensive against Kharkov was reported to have been disrupted by the Red Army capture on Aug. 29 of the Liubotin railway junction 17 miles west of Kharkov, where the Nazis had concentrated a strong force.

A Pravda dispatch said the Germans made a supreme attempt to hold Liubotin, planning to use it as a springboard for their attack on Kharkov, but a powerful Russion push drove them out of the city.

The battle for Liubotin had been fought since the fall of Kharkov Aug. 23, while the Red Army was expanding its reconquest of the Ukraine as much as 100 miles farther west to the banks of the Psel River.

22 American Fliers Rescued After Raid

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 30

Crews of four Flying Fortresses lost in the Regensburg shuttle raid of Aug. 17 have been rescued from the Mediterranean by the Airsea Rescue Service.

The Air Ministry news service said today that one launch alone brought back 22 survivors. Of the 40 airmen rescued only one needed attention.

Italy:

Communications Under Attack

Flying fortresses struck at Orte, 40 miles north of Rome, and medium bombers delivered heavy new blows at vital rail targets at Torre Annunziata on the Bay of Naples in the methodical daily destruction of the Italian communications system.

At the same time light and medium bombers, dive-bombers and fighters ranged far and wide over the toe of Italy, laying waste the enemy's gun positions and rail and road links and encountering only slight opposition in the area already reported nearly deserted.

After the heavy pounding by American B-26 Marauders, the Torre Annunziata railway yards again were smashed at night by RAF and Canadian Wellingtons.

Twenty enemy planes were destroyed in the day and night operations, 17 of them shot down by bombers and a fighter escort in the raids on Orte and Torre Annunziata. Three United Nations planes were missing, said an Allied Headquarters communiqué.

Aug. 29's far-reaching air attacks followed a bombardment of an enemy artillery battery on the Calabrian coast near Cape Pellaro on the afternoon of Aug. 27 by a British cruiser and destroyer. The return fire of the coastal batteries was ineffective, said an Allied naval announcement.

British Boston and Baltimore bombers and American B-25 Mitchells and P-40 Warhawks participated in the concerted attacks on the Italian toe, hitting gun positions near Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni on the eastern shore of Messina Strait, railway junctions at Cosenza and freight yards at La Mezia. A-36 invaders also scored a direct hit on a temperary bridge over the Angitola River.

The Marauders rained bombs on a large concentration of boxcars in the Torre Annunziata freight yards south of Vesuvius, causing a large explosion and many fires.

The most determined enemy opposition of the day was encountered by the Marauders when about 50 enemy fighters attacked them.

The Fortresses, which employed their customary high-level precision bombing tactics at Orte, had scant trouble with enemy fighters.

Orte, which is one of the important points on the Rome-Florence rail line, was chosen to receive its first taste of Fortress bombing after high-flying American raiders on successive days had smashed at Sulmona, 100 miles east of Rome, and Terni, 40 miles north of the Italian Capital.

A complete lack of defensive action around the Strait of Messina and deeper inland surprised Tactical Air Force raiders as they gave the Calabrian coast another concentrated blasting. One RAF flight leader declared the area appeared "dead and deserted."

Previously, both antiaircraft guns and artillery had been very active in that area.

One of the heaviest of the weekend attacks was delivered in daylight by American Liberators from the Middle East against shipping and rail installations at Taranto, important naval base on the Italian heel.

Sweden:

Protest on Sinking Rejected by Berlin

Swedish protests over the sinking of two fishing boats by German mine sweepers were rejected by Berlin in a reply to the Swedish Foreign Office which insisted that the boats were operating in international waters the Germans have declared blockaded.

At the same time the Berlin press opened an attack on the Swedish press, warning that Germany "would not tolerate" what it described as the anti-Nazi attitude of certain Swedish newspapers.

The German Minister in Stockholm presented his Government's reply, which said that Nazi mine sweepers had fired warning shots before attacking the fishing boats which the Nazis said were operating in forbidden waters off the Danish coast.

The Germans contended the presence of the fishing boats in those waters constituted an act of "support to Germany's enemies."

The note warned that the Germans would take "suitable steps against such fishermen in the future."

The German press flatly accused the Swedish papers of being motivated by "British and American influence" and added that "Germany will not tolerate any such action in the Swedish press any longer."

Salamaua:

Ground Fighting Reported Sharp

"Our troops have been forced to give ground slightly in some points of the Salamaua sector," said a spokesman at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters today.

The headquarters communiqué said sharp ground fighting was going on along the entire front "with the enemy launching frequent counterattacks to preserve his hard-pressed positions."

American and Australian troops, powerfully supported by aircraft, slowly but methodically have been closing in on the Salamaua airdrome during the last few weeks. The airdrome is about two miles from the isthmus on which the town of Salamaua is located.

Supporting United Nations ground forces, attack planes made low-level sweeps against enemy hideouts and water-front installations at Salamaua.

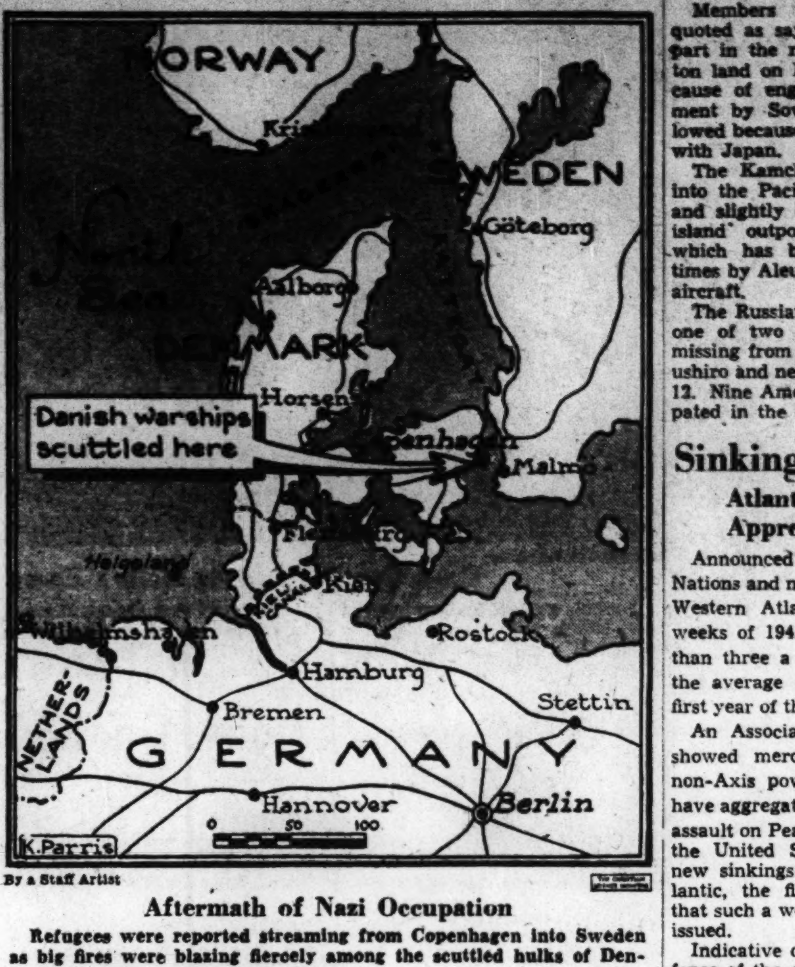
Near Lae, 10 miles east of Salamaua, Flying Fortresses dropped 29 tons of bombs, destroying three jetties and 20 barges at Voco Point.

Concerning the landing on Arundel Island, the communiqué said simply:

"Our ground forces made an unopposed landing and are now consolidating."

The landing took place on Aug. 27. The island, on which Japanese troops were stationed until recently, is only three miles south of Kolombangara island and provides positions from which field artillery could shell the Vila airdrome.

A strong force of Mitchell bombers on the morning of Aug. 28 delivered a second heavy attack within a week from medium altitude against Hansa Bay, midway between Wewak and Madang on the northeastern coast of New Guinea. A 2,000-ton ship, a patrol boat and 31 barges and luggers were destroyed. Roaring fires were started in fuel and ammunition dumps on the water front. Smoke billowed up to 4,000 feet over the target area. There was no interception but Japanese ground gunners shot down one of the Mitchells.



By a Staff Artist

Aftermath of Nazi Occupation

Refugees were reported streaming from Copenhagen into Sweden as big fires were blazing fiercely among the scuttled hulks of Denmark's naval vessels in the harbor.

Nazi-Garbed Troops Surrender in French

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 30

The Moscow Radio said that Russians fighting near Bryansk last week "got quite a surprise" when several men in German uniform rose from a wheat field, threw up their hands, and shouted, "Vive la France!"

They "fished out of their pockets little tri-colored flags sewn from bits of cloth" and explained they were from the former French Province of Alsace-Lorraine, said the radiocast, recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

The radiocast quoted them as saying they had been forced into the German Army last January, but had been at the front only from three hours to three days.

Kuriles:

Russia Interns American Bomber

The Moscow Radio said that an American bomber which participated in a raid on Japanese positions in the Kurile Islands had landed on the Kamchatka peninsula and that its crew of 12 had been interned.

Members of the crew were quoted as saying they had taken part in the raid and were forced to land on Russian territory because of engine trouble. Internment by Soviet authorities followed because Russia is not at war with Japan.

The Kamchatka peninsula juts into the Pacific Ocean just north and slightly east of the Japanese island outpost of Paramushiro, which has been raided several times by Aleutian-based American aircraft.

The Russian report accounts for one of two Liberators reported missing from an attack on Paramushiro and near-by Shimushu Aug. 12. Nine American planes participated in the raid.

Sinkings:

Atlantic Losses Appreciably Cut

Announced sinkings of United Nations and neutral shipping in the Western Atlantic in the first 35 weeks of 1943 were slightly more than three a week, in contrast to the average of 10 weekly in the first year of the war.

An Associated Press tabulation showed merchant ship losses of non-Axis powers in these waters have aggregated 686 ships since the assault on Pearl Harbor. Last week the United States announced no new sinkings in the Western Atlantic, the first time since June that such a weekly report has been issued.

Indicative of the stepped-up defense of the sea lanes was the report by the Army Air Forces' Antisubmarine Command, claiming the almost certain destruction of five submarines and heavy damage to five others in recent Atlantic battles between U-boats and B-24 Liberators.

Marine underwriters pointed to current war risk insurance rates—in some cases only about 7 per cent as high as the charges in August, 1942—as corroboration of the military and naval estimate of the improvement in the shipping situation."

Résumé:

307 Axis Fighters Destroyed Aug. 17

The United States 8th Air Force knocked down a record 307 enemy fighters in the two-ply assault on Regensburg and Schweinfurt, Germany, on Aug. 17, but suffered a loss of 59 Flying Fortresses, a new high for American operations in this theater, according to headquarters compilations.

Thirty-six of the heavy bombers were lost in the Schweinfurt raid, but the books were more than balanced by the destruction of 167 German fighters.

In the companion attack on the Regensburg Messerschmitt factory, the Fortress force which went on to North Africa in a shuttle operation lost 23 planes and shot down 140 of the enemy's interceptors.

The 8th Air Force's loss that day was one more than the RAF's biggest for one night. In the raid on Berlin six days later the British lost 58 planes.

The previous record for enemy planes shot down by the Americans in a day's operation was 87. This score was made on June 11 in the raid on Wilhelmshaven.

Last-Ditch Balkan Stand Indicated by Nazi Moves

Continued from Page 1

card of slaughtering hostages has apparently failed to stem the sabotage. In fact, it has increased the patriots' determination and daring, since virtually all have lost some or all persons closest to them.

Guerrillas Reorganize

Falling off in the more spectacular phases of guerrilla activity during the past two months is traced to the necessity of reorganization after the pitched battles which occurred between Yugoslav and Axis troops early this summer. Although the patriots, as well as the enemy, lost heavily in this fighting, the fact that guerrillas have been able to make such efforts is believed to be one of the reasons why Berlin hesitates to weaken its Balkan garrisons despite the obvious need for more troops in Russia and Italy.

According to the mass of information funnelled through this area, the Germans' lack of reserves now so apparent on the Eastern Front is also making itself evident in the Balkans. It has been estimated that German strength throughout all Southeastern Europe, including Crete and the Aegean islands, is around 250,000 men.

This is considered here as a very light covering for an area filled with actively hostile opponents with a vast coastline and an inadequate communications system. Of course, other Axis garrisons in the Balkans boost this figure greatly, but Berlin is known to question their reliability.

Back-to-Wall Feeling

The German situation in the Balkans, so far as reserves go, is likened to the German position on the Western Front in World War I prior to the Russian collapse which released new troops. At that time, the enemy was forced to meet the Allied thrust by continually shifting troops from one sector to another. The enemy is forced to do the same thing now, only today instead of being able to anticipate transferring troops from Russia, Berlin desperately needs to dispatch new divisions eastward.

In spite of a growing lack of reserves, German troop movements in the Balkans indicate Berlin is prepared to fight for every inch of land there. This fact has led to the belief here that Germany now feels that its back is to the wall and that this feeling is leading to the commission of serious tactical mistakes.

Under present circumstances, which include the possibility of a Russian breakthrough in the Ukraine and an Anglo-American advance up the Italian peninsula, it might seem that military wisdom called for withdrawals in the Balkans, thereby conserving manpower and shortening and improving communication lines.

German refusal to do this caused one observer here with long military experience to say that the German High Command is now fighting this war less intelligently than at the beginning or than it fought in the last war. Inch-by-inch defense, as in Tunisia and Sicily, undoubtedly caused serious and unnecessary losses among the enemy's dwindling number of elite troops.

Secrecy About Units

Another interesting fact pointed out here is that Berlin now makes every effort to conceal the whereabouts of particular units. This contrasts with the first two years of the war when enemy superiority was so great that Berlin frequently admitted the presence of such-and-such units at such-and-such locations for propaganda purposes.

It is now the Russians—as witness Premier Joseph Stalin's order congratulating Kharkov's conquerors—who emphasize their strength by disclosing the whereabouts of certain units.

Although Cairo still is awaiting clarification of King Boris' passing, two items of significance about Bulgaria are known here. The first is the popular riot which occurred recently in the city of Philippopolis and the second is the fact that several Bulgarian newspapers have lately dared to suggest the possibility of an Allied victory. Although this may have been done to stimulate the war effort, it is not without interest in a country where the Gestapo has imposed stricter censorship than in Germany itself.

Germans Place All Denmark Under 'Military Emergency'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—The open breach between Danes and occupying Germans has resulted in the Germans proclaiming a "state of military emergency" in that country.

The Danes, unable to restrain themselves as the tide is moving against oppressors throughout Europe, have recently shown their resistance to new encroachments upon their liberties by sabotage, strikes and street clashes.

These have taken place not only in Copenhagen but also in numerous other towns.

Indicative of tantalizing methods the Danes have adopted is the following illustration: A German truck with one corporal and five soldiers last week end drove up to an automatic rifle factory in Copenhagen Free Harbor, where the corporal ordered the manager in charge to surrender all available weapons. When another German truck arrived later to fetch supplies it was discovered that the weapons had been handed over to Danes wearing German uniforms.

Under der Führer's Nose

At one of the barracks also about "250 Danish lieutenants" carried off a large number of machine guns and ammunition right under the noses of the Germans.

The Germans, exasperated by such tactics, were forced to reply in the only way possible for invading tyrants—by martial law and terror generally.

The Germans, in their statements introducing martial law, claim to have exercised exceptional "benevolence" toward the Danes. Obviously, Dr. Werner Best, German Minister for Copenhagen, is dissatisfied with what happened since he regarded hollow peace conditions as the best in which to exploit Danish production.

But the Danes understood what "collaboration" meant and in the future Germany will hold Denmark only in open subjection. This means further stretching of the German military organization and reduction in production, both of which will aid the United Nations.

Election Showed Trend

Christmas Moeller, former Danish Minister of Commerce, who is now leader of the Free Danish movement here, explained the situation in his country thus in a press article today:

"Events have confirmed what the Danish electorate told the free world at the general election in March of this year when they declared their faith in democracy and left the Danish Nazi Party with less than 2 per cent of the votes cast.

"I am absolutely convinced that the German demand made Aug. 4 that all saboteurs should be judged by German courts brought about the present situation. The Danish people are supremely conscious of their human liberties which have their foundation in Danish law and justice.

"German encroachment upon Nordic justice and the suggestion it should be substituted by German justice—if such a thing may be said to exist at all—was altogether too much for the ordinary Dane."

He concludes thus, 'We free Danes are proud of our countrymen at home. The Germans have again met with moral defeat. They have the power to take things into their own hands in their own brutal way, and this they have done. But they cannot bend the necks of the Danish people any more than they could bend the necks of the Norwegians."

Scrap From Warfronts Congests Some Ports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—So much scrap metal and repairable war material is returning from overseas battlefronts that special handling has been adopted to avoid hindering the outward flow of troops and supplies at the ports.

The War Department has announced that salvage segregation centers have been set up near two major ports and other centers are being constructed so that returned salvage may be discharged directly onto lighters or cars without clogging the port.

Axis Weakened in Bulgaria and Denmark

Continued from Page 1

a difficult task from his father which demanded almost superhuman abilities to deal with social economic and partisan problems arising after World War I.

But his unscrupulous opportunism resulted in a tortuous career which landed his country in greater chaos than ever.

Sign of German Weakness

King Boris succeeded in avoiding German pressure to the extent of refusing a demand to send Bulgarian troops to Russia and break off diplomatic relations with Russia, even though Bulgaria had declared war against the United States.

The alleged murder of the King, however it was carried out, will be interpreted throughout Danubian Europe as a new sign of German weakness. To this Hitler's only reply may be an attempt at more repression and terror and reliance upon unreliable Quislings, since the Germans cannot police and administer much more than the Third Reich itself.

Most information from Bulgaria suggests that the country is in a "preinsurrection stage," with a number of warring elements striving for mastery.

Chosen by Popular Vote

The young Prince of Tirnova becomes King as Simeon II, and a Council of Regency will conduct state affairs during his minority. Meanwhile the Bulgarian Cabinet will carry on according to the Constitution.

The Regency Council, according to the Constitution, cannot assume duties until approved by the Grand Sobranje. This isn't the Sobranje, or Parliament, but an exceptional body specially elected for such occasions as the election of a new King, appointment of a Regency, a change in the Constitution and ratification of frontier alterations.

The Grand Sobranje is elected by popular vote, and though the method is very democratic it is easily seen that it will lead to complications now when a large number of votes are mobilized. Further there are certain ambitious persons who are hardly likely to be patient enough to wait such election if they see an opportunity of achieving their own ends earlier by some other method.

Kyril Pro-German

Among many internal struggles which now show their head will undoubtedly be that between Queen Ioanna and Prince Kyril, brother of Boris. Both of them are reported to be on the Board of Regents.

Prince Kyril is strongly pro-German. This is in no small way due to the fact that the Nazis restored his large estates in Czechoslovakia taken over after 1919 by the Czechoslovak land reform law. As chief agent of German heavy industry in the Balkans, he has made large profits during the last decade, so he is now one of the richest men in Europe.

Prince Kyril is unpopular with the Army, which will have a big say in future developments. Momentarily the position seems to be that the senior officers are pro-German and were loyal to King Boris, though whether they will transfer their allegiance to King Simeon remains an open question.

The younger officers belong to the "military League" which is stated to be pro-Russian and republican.

It is also uncertain what part the powerful Reserve Officers Corps will play in the present crisis.

Possibility of Revolt

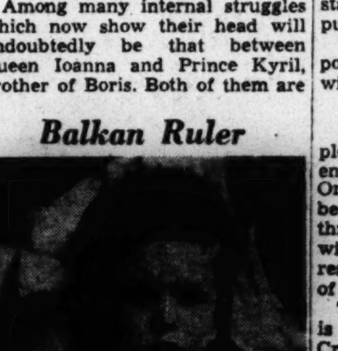
With all these are linked up plots of the IMRO—the Independent Macedonian Revolutionary Organization—which has always been a source of internal troubles throughout the Balkans as well as within Bulgaria, and which was responsible in 1934 for the slaying of King Alexander of Yugoslavia.

The organization's official leader is presently reported to be in Croatia.

In the midst of this chaos it is generally assumed that Premier Bogdan Philoff and his Cabinet won't play any great independent part since they have little support in the country where the main tendencies are first along lines of a union of all South Slavs or Communist tendencies with pro-Russian sympathies.

It is suffice to say that Berlin cannot regard Bulgaria's future with any great equanimity and that the German military in the Balkans have another tough problem to solve. For even though they occupy the country they are not prepared to obtain Bulgarian troops for other fronts and they won't dominate Bulgaria—that will be done by underground opposition forces.

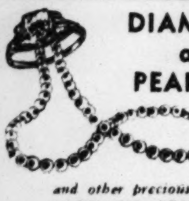
Balkan Ruler



Associated Press

King Simeon II

Succeeds to throne in Bulgaria after sudden passing of his father, King Boris III. Photo taken in 1939 when Simeon was two years of age.



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The Christian Science Monitor

Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Algiers Regime to Try Sympathizers With Axis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 30—As part of the political cleanup in progress here under Gen. Charles de Gaulle's direction, a special commission is about to be formed by the French Committee of National Liberation to punish certain persons among the civil servants, among elected representatives of the public, and some individuals with influence on the public by virtue of their occupations or professions.

Four classes come within this inquiry. They comprise:

1. Those who favored dealings with the Axis in the past.
2. Those who did anything to damage the cause of the United Nations or of Frenchmen resisting the Axis.
3. Those who attacked constitutional institutions or fundamental public liberties of Frenchmen.
4. Those who knowingly sought to obtain direct material benefit from application of Vichy-originated regulations.

Adequate Sanctions

The composition of the new Commission d'Epuration has not been decided yet, but its aim is defined as to "provoke adequate sanctions" against persons who "since June 16, 1940, by their acts or general personal attitude" have perpetrated any of the above offenses.

It is emphasized that "the commission whose objectivity and impartiality will be ensured, will be guided in making its recommendations only by desire to reach all guilty parties."

The Commission will distinguish between those who executed the orders of superiors without having the necessary authority to discuss them, and those who, exceeding their inevitable obligations, knowingly associated themselves with a policy directed against the true interests of France and against the republic's democratic institutions.

The Commission's investigations are to be made over a wide field, for the terms "elected persons, civil servants, or public agents" include all administrative and judicial authorities, members of legal and medical administrative counsels, and persons connected with such information services as the press, radio, and cinema.

Quick Action Sought

In this way it is intended to eliminate all lingering pro-Vichy sentiments among influential Frenchmen outside France—meaning primarily and mainly French Africa— and to make examples that will deter Vichy sympathizers who escape punishment on the score that they have been simply carrying on their superiors' orders. It is desired that the Commission work fast enough to carry out its purge before the end of October.

As a first step dossiers relating to suspected persons will have to be completed, then the investigations can be carried out.

The Commission d'Epuration itself has no punitive powers and will be concerned simly with making recommendations to the Committee of National Liberation.

In connection with each suspected case it may recommend one of three courses—acquittal from blame, removal from present employment and prohibtion against undertaking similiar work, trial by military or civil law.

Limited Right of Appeal

In the first case, obviously the individual is unaffected; in the second, the department or administrative authority concerned will be called upon by the Committee of National Liberation to dismiss him; in the third case, proceedings will be instituted according to the gravity of the offense in consonance with the fact that French Africa is now considered for legal purposes to be "in a state of siege."

The last proviso means that various offenses normally dealt with by civilian courts can come under the jurisdiction of military tribunals, the extreme penalty for guilt on the most serious charges being execution.

In case of dismissal there is to be no right of appeal against the decisions of the Committee of National Liberation, but the findings of military tribunals have to be confirmed by the Committee and in case of civil proceedings the defendant has the right of appeal to the legal "Comité de Contentieux."

It is emphasized that action taken as a result of the new Commission's findings is be confined strictly within the framework of existing laws of the third French republic. No fresh ones are to be introduced to facilitate the purge, and there is to be no arrest without warrant, imprisonment without charge, or other deviation from the prescribed procedure.

Treason Charged

One of the charges which can involve execution is treason for which is to be indicted Pierre Pucheu, former Minister of the Interior of France who was arrested in North Africa 10 days ago. He is the man who introduced German Gestapo methods into the French police, formed strong-arm squads on storm trooper lines, and is held responsible for much brutality.

It is charged against M. Pucheu that he selected 50 French hostages to be shot by the Germans after the killing of the German Colonel Holtz at Nantes in Britanny. The hostages were mostly Communists.

M. Pucheu was Vichy's second Minister of the Interior—he followed Marshal Peyrouton who after General de Gaulle's arrival here resigned the Governor-Generalship of Algeria to which he was appointed by Gen. Henri Giraud—and when Pierre Laval returned to power in France in 1942 M. Pucheu went into retirement.

When the Germans occupied all of France M. Pucheau moved to Spain. Thence he made his way to Africa under the impression that there might be jobs for him to do there as there were for M. Peyrouton, Admiral Jean Darlan, and other former Vichy officeholders.

Heroism of RAF Crew Told By Four U-Boat Survivors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AN ALLIED AIRFIELD IN NORTH AFRICA—A high tribute to an act of "incredible courage" by an RAF pilot and crew who sank a German submarine off the African coast while diving into a sea of flames is paid by the four German survivors of a U-boat adrift in a rubber dinghy. The dinghy came to the surface with the wreckage of the British plane.

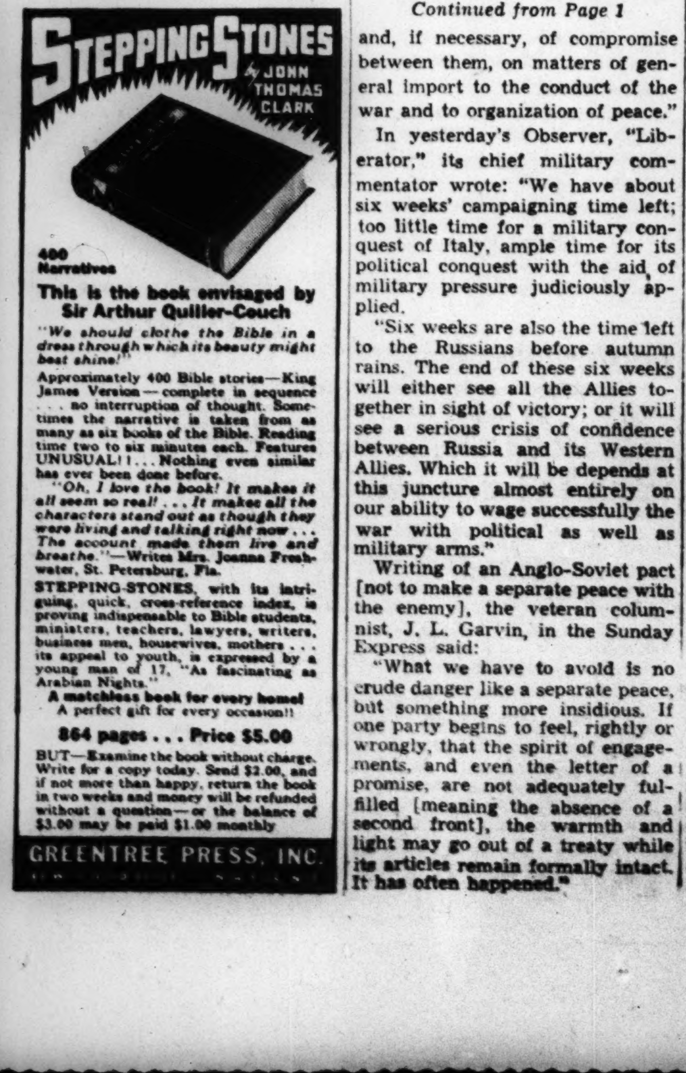
Information had come that a submarine was lurking in a certain area. RAF men took off to find it which they did. But instead of crash-diving when the aircraft was seen approaching the U-boat remained on the surface and the commander ordered his men to fight it out with the deck gun.

They hit one of the aircraft's engines and set it ablaze.

But the airmen carried on as if nothing had happened, dived on the target, and shattered it before their flaming machine plunged to destruction, throwing up a column of water with the impact.

The rubber dinghy, which automatically releases itself, inflates, and floats ready for use when an airplane of this type descends into the sea, was reached by the four struggling U-boat survivors.

When the aircraft failed to return to its base, an RAF reconnaissance plane went out to search, and located the four men in a dinghy which they presumed to be the personnel of the missing plane. An aircraft from the RAF Air-Sea Rescue Service then flew to the scene, alighted on the water, and found, not Britishers, as expected, but the four Germans, who told the story and expressed deep admiration for the courage of the missing fliers who carried through the mission regardless of their own safety.



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Quebec Talks

Continued from Page 1

and, if necessary, of compromise between them, on matters of general import to the conduct of the war and to organization of peace."

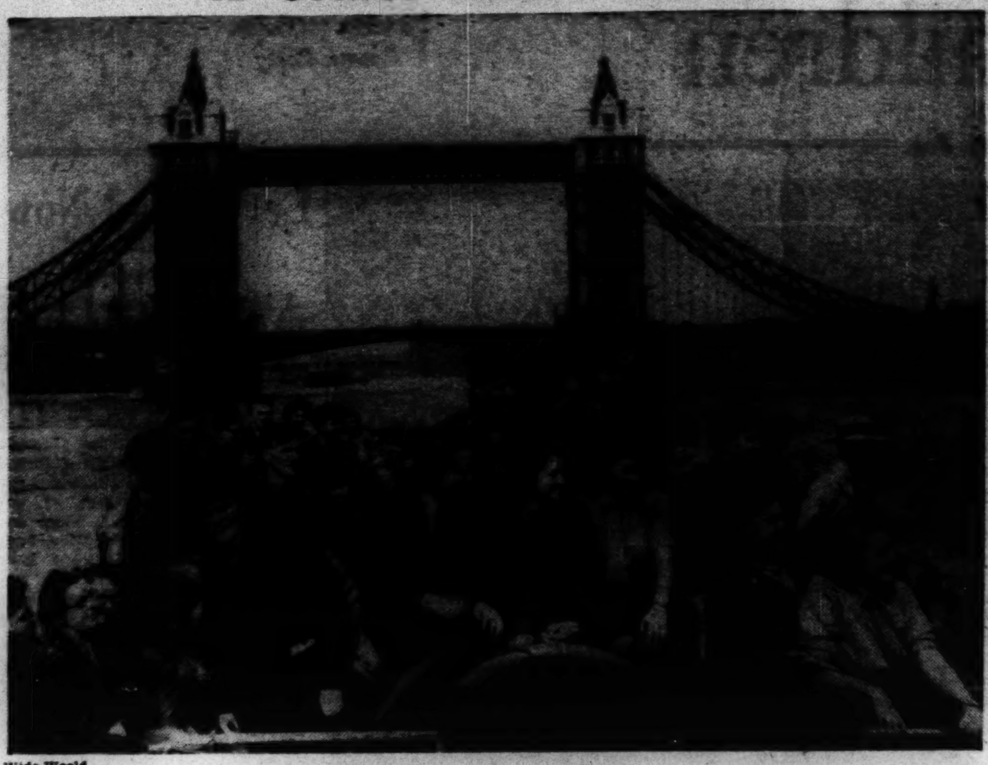
In yesterday's Observer, "Liberator," its chief military commentator wrote: "We have about six weeks' campaigning time left; too little time for a military conquest of Italy, ample time for its political conquest with the aid of military pressure judiciously applied.

"Six weeks are also the time left to the Russians before autumn rains. The end of these six weeks will either see all the Allies together in sight of victory; or it will see a serious crisis of confidence between Russia and its Western Allies. Which it will be depends at this juncture almost entirely on our ability to wage successfully the war with political as well as military arms."

Writing of an Anglo-Soviet pact [not to make a separate peace with the enemy], the veteran columnist, J. L. Garvin, in the Sunday Express said:

"What we have to avoid is no crude danger like a separate peace, but something more insidious. If one party begins to feel, rightly or wrongly, that the spirit of engagements, and even the letter of a promise, are not adequately fulfilled [meaning the absence of a second front], the warmth and light may go out of a treaty while its articles remain formally intact. It has often happened."

A 'Course' on the Thames



Wide World

British, Empire, and United States Forces Represented in Sightseeing Cruise

With Tower in Bridge in the background, members of the Allied forces who are taking courses at London University steam up the Thames River. British, Empire, and American services are all represented in this happy boatload of sightseers.

U. S. Bars Deal With European 'Lavals'

Continued from Page 1

federation of Eastern Europe against the Soviet Union has been worked up.

Charter Guarantee

"The Government of the United States has consistently maintained a policy directed toward a democratic solution in the occupied countries and in the enemy countries as and when the occupants of those countries shall be free to speak," he said. "The Atlantic Charter declares the right of the people of each country to live under a government of their own choosing."

He said the Department has never pursued either of the policies specifically mentioned by Mr. Schnapper, and added:

"Leaders and groups of all shades of thought have sought here the refuge which we have gladly offered. Many of them have asked to be recognized or accepted or dealt with as representing the country from which they came. Their claims thus to speak for an invaded or silenced country are often disputed by other groups and leaders of the same nationality and attacked by leaders and groups of other nationalities. These claims properly ought to be settled by the people of their own country, not by the State Department."

On the question of the punishment of Axis war criminals the United States and British Governments issued identical statements. Their declaration of policy, prompted by new information of atrocities in Poland but applicable to all occupied countries, read as follows:

Crime Against Poles

Trustworthy information has reached the United States regarding the crimes committed by the German invaders against the population of Poland. Since the autumn of 1942, a belt of territory extending from the Province of Bialystok southward along the line of the River Bug has been systematically emptied of its inhabitants. In July, 1943, these measures were extended to practically the whole of the Province of Lublin, where hundreds of thousands of persons have been deported from their homes or exterminated.

These measures are being carried out with the utmost brutality. Many of the victims are killed on the spot. The rest are segregated. Men from 14 to 50 are taken away to work for Germany.

Some children are killed on the spot, others are separated from their parents and either sent to Germany to be brought up as Germans or sold to German settlers or dispatched with the women and old men to concentration camps.

The United States Government reaffirms its resolve to punish the instigators and actual perpetrators of these crimes. It further declares that so long as such atrocities continue to be committed by the representatives and in the name of Germany, they must be taken into account against the time of the final settlement with Germany.

Meanwhile, the war against Germany will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny has been finally overthrown.

Refugee Figure

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Edward J. Ennis, Director of the Department of Justice Alien Enemy Control Unit, said Aug. 28 that 260,000 refugees from Naziism and Fascism had arrived in the United States since 1933 and had more than repaid the country for shelter by their loyalty to the war effort.

Addressing a meeting of refugee aid groups under the auspices of the National Refugee Service, Inc., Mr. Ennis said the Department of Justice "found only a scant handful whom it was necessary to detain as dangerous to the war effort.

The emigres constitute but one fifth of one per cent of the population of the United States, a spokesman for the organization reported.

Hard-Coal Users May uBy Now Half What They Used in '42

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Impact of invasion preparations plus past stoppages in coal mining today brought new fuel problems to the nation, especially the East Coast.

As the first chill winds blew over the East, these facts became apparent:

Coupon rationing of coal will not be instituted at present but domestic consumers of anthracite in 12 Eastern States, beginning Wednesday, will not be able to buy at this time more than 50 per cent of the coal they used last year. Priorities will be given householders whose bins are empty.

The Office of War Information told fuel oil distributors to have themselves declared "locally needed" in order to get the manpower necessary to deliver their products this fall and winter.

That government hopes for more nearly equalizing gasoline rations between the East Coast and the Midwest have dwindled was confirmed in a radio broadcast by Richard C. Harrison, Chief of OPA's Gasoline Ration Section, yesterday.

"We hope most certainly to increase that "A" ration in the East, but it may take weeks—it may even be months," he declared.

He explained that, in the Midwest, gasoline production is declining, while at the same time more and more crude oil is going into war products.

Completion of the "Big Inch" pipe line was to have eased the Eastern situation, but practically all of its capacity thus far has been used to bring fuel East for trans-Atlantic shipment to European war fronts.

Mr. Harrison said that the recent cut in Midwest coupon values from four to three gallons was saving 50,000 barrels of fuel a day. "As the decrease of gas consumption in those States creates a surplus of gasoline stocks, which can be moved East for civilian use, we hope most certainly to increase the 'A' ration i nthe East," he said.

Can Blame Mr. Lewis

The new restrictions on coal deliveries are the result of earlier stoppages in mining. The 12 States in the Northeast and East where the order applies are the chief users of anthracite.

Designed to spread the available supply as equitably as possible, the order prohibits consumers from buying at present more than 50 per cent of the amount of anthracite they consumed last year. If they have this 50 per cent on hand, they may not buy more until further notice.

The OPA made it clear that the order does not mean householders will be allowed to burn only half the amount of coal they used all last year. Real purpose of the restriction is to prevent hoarding. Most Families will be allowed to buy their normal amount of coal as the winter progresses.

When ordering anthracite, a householder in these 12 States will be required to tell the dealer of the amount he wishes to buy, the amount he used during the base year and the amount on hand. He must furnish his dealer with a signed statement confirming this information within seven days. After Sept. 20 dealers will be forbidden to deliver anthracite unless they receive the signed statement at or before delivery.

Some Special Provisions

Special provisions are made for persons who did not use anthracite last year; or persons who did not use more than three tons last year; or those whose former dealers have gone out of business; and for those who would be prevented by weather or other factors from replenishing their supplies later in the winter.

As the effects of the summer's stoppages in coal mining began to be felt by householders, Harold L. Ickes, Fuel Administrator, found himself enmeshed with the Office of War Information over an article he recently wrote for Collier's, entitled "Crisis in Coal."

The National War Labor Board is understood to have made strong representation to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Chief, on the "one-sidedness" of the Ickes article. The NWLB felt that it had been unfairly blamed in the article for having blocked settlement of the coal dispute.

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Allied Air Wing Guards Mediterranean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AN ALLIED AIRFIELD IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 30—While attention now is focused mainly on Allied air raids over the Italian mainland, the important air war against Axis submarines continues relentlessly.

This has a vital bearing on future naval operations, upon which land operations inevitably depend. It is a monotonous job, involving long hours of flying highlighted with brief periods of intense drama. Responsible for carrying it out is the Allied Coastal Command under Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh P. Lloyd.

This command is responsible for the air defense of all North Africa from the Tripolitanian border to Casablanca, as well as the western half of Sicily. It controls day fighters, night fighters, barrage balloons, and protects all convoys from air and submarine attack by day and night.

Reconnaissance Work

In addition to providing close cover against submarines, the Coastal Command is responsible for all naval reconnaissance and for countering that of the enemy. The latter phase is highly important, for if Axis observation can be stopped, the enemy has little idea what is in store. How effectively this work is done is shown by the element of surprise preserved in the invasion of Sicily, though this entailed big tell-tale concentrations of troops and shipping in African ports and at sea.

The Coastal Command also sustains a vital offensive role against enemy surface vessels through the medium of torpedo-carrying Beaufighters and Wellingtons. This activity prevented essential supplies from reaching the Germans during the Battle of Sicily and played a large part in the destruction of 306 Axis ships of all kinds during the evacuation period Aug. 12-17.

Since the establishment of Allied air bases all along the South Coast of the Mediterranean, such an effective umbrella is maintained over convoys that enemy interference from air has become virtually nonexistent. This success was closely tied up with suppression of Axis reconnaissance. High-flying "Reccy" planes are difficult to cope with, but constant practice and experimentation have enabled the problems to be solved one after another, and reconnaissance trips by Axis pilots have now become extremely hazardous undertakings from which many fail to return.

Air-Sea Rescue

The Coastal Command also is responsible for the important service known as "Air sea rescue." This calls for more careful organization, and how well it functions can be gathered from the fact that more than 100 air crews were saved from drowning right off the enemy's shores during the invasion of Sicily. Air-sea rescue launches have no immunity, such as Red Cross services are supposed to have, and are armed to look after themselves, which they do to good purpose.

Some of these craft, tipped off as the result of constantly vigilant Allied air reconnaissance, actually have gone into Naples Harbor to snatch shot-down airmen to safety under the enemy's very nose. "No such thing as failure" is their slogan.

The Coastal Command is operated by Americans and British on a roughly equal basis, and it affords a sterling example of the international teamwork which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower praises so unreservedly.

The Command works closely in conjunction with the Navy all the time and the Army when occasion demands, supplies air protection for both, and escorts attacking aircraft in strikes on enemy shipping. One does not think in terms of Americans or British any more when considering joint efforts of this kind.

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For Children

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A Monday Page

Trudy and Grandmother's Pug

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

Part Two

The Story Starts Here

Grandmother and Pug had come to visit the Pratts at their home on the shore of a lake, and they were all now on their way to church in the big canoe. The rest of the family had welcomed Grandmother and Pug so heartily, that Trudy, the youngest Pratt, felt neglected. She eyed Pug closely, hoping to catch him in some mischief. The other little girls in the Pratt family were Ann, Barbara, Clare, Deborah, Emily and Francesca.

There was the little church, white among the trees. They all climbed out of the canoe and pulled it well up on the shale. There Mummy looked her flock over, straightened a hair ribbon here and there, or pulled a skirt into place. Grandmother left her coat and told Pug to take care of it for her. Pug looked anxious, but didn't try to follow, and the Johnsons, led by the grownups, straggled up to the church across a sort of meadow.

They were a little late and went right in. The doors stood open and the sunlight fell along the aisle, and the flies and bees came in and out on their various errands, perhaps deceived by all the bright flower-colored clothes.

The children went to sit with the other children in the seats to the right of the aisle, near Mrs. Greer's place at the small hand organ. It was fun to see John Dayton, who was in charge of pumping the bellows and so had to stand facing all his friends during hymns.

A Latecomer

The minister was always a young student, it didn't matter from what church. This morning the one who had come wore a long black gown and didn't pronounce his "r's". The sermon had begun. Trudy was rather sleepy and pretended that she was back in the tree house.

Someone giggled behind her and the giggle spread. Trudy, instantly wide-awake, looked quickly over her shoulder.

There down the aisle came Pug, pitter patter, pitter pat along the bare boards, stepping high, his little bell pleasantly sounding, his round dark eyes fixed ahead of him. Grandmother whispered, "Come here, Pug! come here!" as he passed, but he paid no attention to her. Ann, who sat on the aisle, reached out for his collar but missed.

Pitter pat, pitter pat went Pug, right up the aisle until he came to the steps that led to the little platform where the minister stood. Up the steps he went right to the long black gown, and there he sat down with his back to its folds, staring out like a little black-faced goblin over the congregation. He had found what he liked, something or somebody with clothes which reached the floor. Pug was content.

The young minister coughed, repeated a word, and then went on with his talk, as though nothing out-of-the-way had happened. The giggles died down. Pug sat contentedly in his place, with the big young man talking above him. The flies droned at the window. Grandmother thought of St. Francis of Assissi preaching to the animals, and hoped the young minister was thinking of him too.

But Trudy fixed a firm eye on Pug. She wasn't allowed so much as to eat an apple during service, however hungry she might be.

"Someone ought to teach that Pug a lesson," she thought.

Lost, Stolen or Strayed

It was a few days later, when all the excitement occurred. Pug had disappeared. First Grandmother went about calling, and then Mummy and all the little girls called and called. But no fat cream-colored dog with a black face came trotting merrily up in answer.

They opened every door. They even went into the cellar.

Grandmother glanced at the stair which led to the tree house.

"He hates stairs," she said. "He'd never climb all those," and she went on calling.

"I saw him this morning go down toward the lake with my own eyes, the darling," Nora told her.

But Maggie, the cook, scorned the thought of the lake.

"And why should the sweet little thing wade into the lake, and him liking cold water no better than me, as I well know? He'd never wade out like that, Nora, in a month of Sundays. No. he's been taken. I didn't like the look of the new iceman who came this morning. 'That's a cute little dog—what do you call it now?' says he. 'Oh,' says I, 'it's a pug, but who are you?'

" 'Oh, it's a pug?' says he. 'Well now, I've heard of pugs, but never set eyes on one before. It's valuable I suppose?' 'I don't know about that, and I don't know what you want either,' says I."

Mummy thought she'd heard enough about the new iceman.

"Did Pug follow him out, Maggie?" she asked.

"I don't know, Ma'am," said Maggie, with her unfinished story sticking in her mind. "I went back to look at my cake, and I didn't notice."

It was an awful feeling to think that Pug was perhaps in the new iceman's hands, being carried further and further away at every moment. And then Emily had another awful idea.

"Suppose he's gone out into the marsh and been caught in the quicksand," she whimpered. But Mummy assured Grandmother that she was sure there was no quicksand in the marsh.

"It's just very soft, and the children sink up to their knees sometimes, and they call that the quicksand. They aren't supposed to go there anyway," Mummy said.

"I don't think he'd wander," Grandmother said. "But he might have followed a rabbit or something—"

The Chalk Arrows

"A whippoorwill—" Trudy declared. "They live in the marsh. I heard one again last night. I'll bet it was a whippoorwill took him."

"Don't be silly, Trudy," Mummy exclaimed, quite crossly. "Perhaps some of you had better go along the marsh road as far as the turning and call. But don't be gone long."

No sound or sight of Pug was found in the marsh, but that proved nothing, as Claire pointed out darkly.

The family had now spread out to ask the neighbors, up and down the beach, if anyone had seen Pug that morning. But no one had.

As they trudged back Mummy noticed mysterious chalk arrows leading up the walk to the platform, pointing finally to a flat stone under the hammock.

"Whatever is this?" Emily asked, having lifted the stone.

There was a rather dirty piece of paper folded under it, and everyone crowded about to read.

The writing was not good, nor was the spelling, and the lines weren't straight, but after several hesitations this is what the family made out:

"I have taken away that bad pug who goes into churches and makes people laugh. You will not see him again until you leave a box of candy in the bushes behind the house. It isn't fair to peek either.
An Avenger."

"Trudy!" cried Mother, her mouth set firm with determination.

"Trudy!" shrieked Ann and Barbara, Claire, Debby, Emily and Francesca, their eyes round with horror.

Of all the naughty things Trudy had ever done, this was the naughtiest. Grandmother would never want to visit them again after this.

Poor little Grandmother's shoulders shook up and down, her hands were over her face.

"Dear," said Mummy gently, "don't. It means he's safe anyhow."

Grandmother looked up. She was laughing.

"Of course I ought to have guessed," she began. Then she laughed some more.

"It's all right, Grandmother, dear," said Ann, who still thought she was crying.

Grandmother wiped her eyes.

"Of course it's all right," she replied briskly. "I happen to have a box of candy for the ransom. Where do you think he is? Oh, in the Tree House, of course. I must run in and get the candy."

Mummy said firmly, "Trudy can't be encouraged in her naughtiness. She's got to be punished."

Mummy hated punishing any one, even Trudy. But she really was very indignant.

Grandmother Pleads

Grandmother laid a hand on mother's arm.

"I know! I know!" she said. "But please forgive her for my sake. You see, I stole my Grandmother's pug, too, 60 years ago. But it was a fine cake with an orange frosting that I wanted."

At the surprise on Mummy's face, Grandmother began to laugh. Then Mummy began to laugh, and then Ann, who was oldest, took it up, and then followed Francesca who loved laughing anyhow and then Emily and then Barbara and then Claire and Debby who were inclined to be rather serious children.

And, in the middle of all the laughing, the witch-hazel bushes right behind the platform parted, and out darted naughty Trudy and threw her arms about Grandmother's neck.

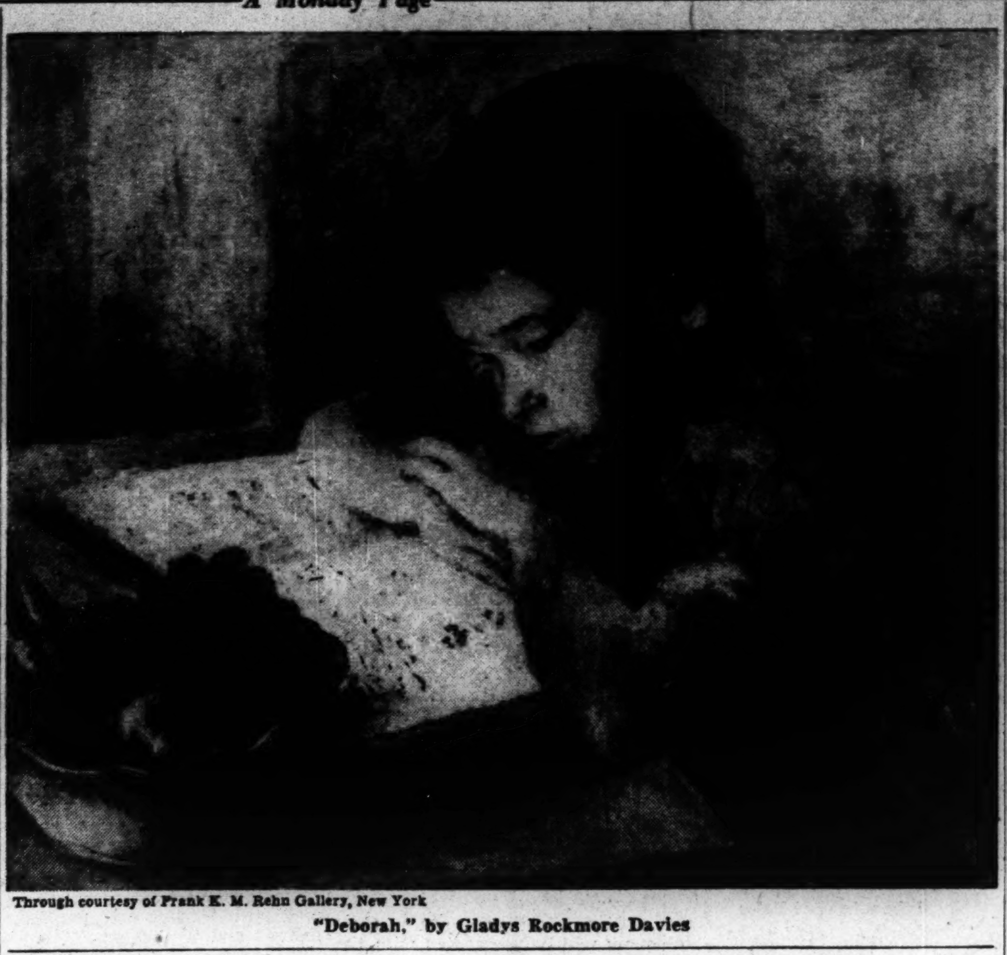
"I don't want any candy," she cried, raising a perfectly serious face to the smiling face above her. "Oh, you are a dear, Grandma! I love you! And do you know, carrying Pug up all those stairs he was so cuddly, I got to love him? I'll go and get him right away, and please, please forgive me."

"Why, I understand perfectly," said Grandma. "Don't look so serious, darling," and she gave Trudy a little tickle to make her laugh, too.

Having once, long ago, been a naughty little girl herself, Grandmother seemed to understand naughty little girls. At least, it was Trudy who missed her most of all when she went away, and wrote the largest number of ill-spelled letters to her, in envelopes whose stamps had the air of having narrowly escaped with their lives from some terrible fate.

And every one of Trudy's letters ended, "Please give my love to Pug."

(Watch for a story of Trudy and Mr. Chubb on Monday after next. The Page for children will be dropped next Monday, on account of the Labor Day holiday.)



Through courtesy of Frank K. M. Rehn Gallery, New York

"Deborah," by Gladys Rockmore Davies

Fawn's New Family

Fawn walked sadly alone in a wild mountain territory of California. His tiny hoofs slipped now and again on stones, and his soft spotted coat brushed against leaves and twigs of bushes, as he roamed, wondering why there was no one now to feed and guard him. His mother who had watched him so carefully, was nowhere to be seen, although Fawn had been looking for her since early morning.

Looking for Friends

On and on Fawn went, down the mountainside, because he found walking downhill easier than climbing. Hungrier and hungrier he became, and his tiny legs were wobbling when, at last he came into a valley where a fine herd of Holstein cows were grazing in a pasture. Seeing these gentle, slowly moving creatures, Fawn made a special effort and struggled through the fence to come nearer to them.

Cows are kindly creatures, and these Holsteins seemed to know at once that the tiny Fawn needed help. One after another, they stopped grazing, raised their heads and came over to gaze at him. Old Pied, queen of the herd, took charge of Fawn herself. She nuzzled him gently, licked his coat clean, and gave him a nourishing meal of warm milk. All day, Pied mothered him tenderly as though he were a calf of her very own.

Late in the afternoon, the sun went down behind the mountains, and the cows knew it was time to leave the pasture and go to the corral to be milked and to have their supper. Tiny Fawn trotted along with them, and old Pied walked slowly and often stopped patiently, so that he could keep up with her.

A Safe Haven

It was then that the children, a boy and a girl, whose parents owned Old Pied, saw Fawn for the first time. They petted and fondled him, and petted Old Pied gratefully for having taken care of him all day long.

That night, in the corral under the stars, with its earthy scent of hay and kine, Fawn slept close by Old Pied's side and felt safe from the coyotes that howled in the mountains.

Next morning, Old Pied gave him a breakfast of warm milk, and then he followed her off to the pasture. There he nibbled shrubs while she and all the other cows munched grass.

A King of Deer

Fawn was no longer an orphan, Old Pied had adopted him as hers. The children had made themselves his best friends, and their parents took a kindly interest in his welfare.

All this really happened last spring. Now, Fawn is a happy, playful creature who will one day roam California's high Sierras, a king of deer. For when he has grown large and has antlers, he will go back to his mountains, proud and free.

Queer Creatures

A frog has got
A funny face,
And how he jumps
About the place!

A snail will make
A silver track
And has his house
Upon his back.

But much the queerest
Thing of all
Is Mr. Hedgehog's
Prickly ball.

ROSE FYLEMAN

Let's Read Now

Book Reviews

A book about which there has been a question as to whether it is for children or for grown-ups is "The Little Prince," written and drawn by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. Many grown-ups like it very much, and we know boys and girls who have enjoyed it as a fairy tale. The author's unusual water colors of the Little Prince are a very important part of the strange story he tells. They are truly delightful and childlike, very much like boys' and girls' own drawings, we think.

Saint-Exupéry, a famous French flyer and distinguished author, tells us that once when he was forced to make a landing on the Sahara—alone and far from help—he had to make his own repairs to the airplane and was obliged to complete the work before his water supply gave out. While at work he heard a small, but determined voice say, "If you please, draw me a sheep." That is how he met the Little Prince and heard the story of his life, a bit at a time, while he worked.

If you like imaginative books, beautiful pictures in words, and in line and color, you will like the story of the Little Prince, whatever your age may be, and will fall under the spell of this enchanting book, translated from the French by Katherine Woods and published by Reynal & Hitchcock, New York, $2.

Animal Friends

Dogs are doing important work in the army in this war. Alice Dalgliesh tells a good story of an intelligent shepherd dog in her new book, "Gulliver Joins the Army," illustrated by Ellen Segner. Gulliver belonged to the Majolicas, who lived in Connecticut. His master enlisted when war was declared, and Gulliver was most unhappy until his chance came to join the army. What happened after that is worth-while reading. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, $1.50.

"Matilda and Her Family," by Miriam E. Mason, with amusing pictures in black and white by Meg Wohlberg, is about a black cat who had a pretty hard life. Matilda became "a proud and independent" cat until one day she came to live with Tommy and his Mother in a little log cabin in the woods. Here she forgot all about her pet peeves—such as dogs and cats—she had found a happy home and here she raised a family of kittens and lived happily ever after. This book is published by The Macmillan Company, New York, $1.50.

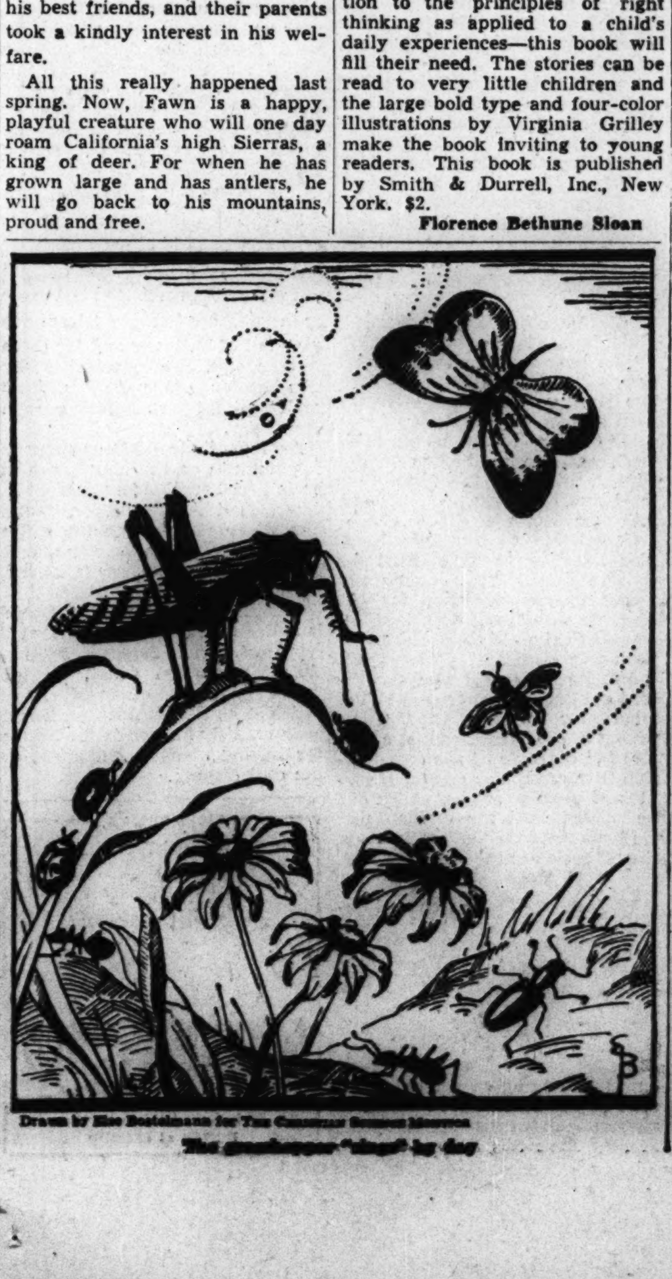
"Stablemates," written and illustrated by Margaret S. Johnson and Helen Lossing Johnson, is a story about the friendship between two horses, Dick and Daisy, that will please young readers who like animal stories. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $1.75.

"King of the Cats" is the correct title of the delightful story of two Irish boys, Garret and Nedeen, by Eileen O'Faolain, reviewed on this page on July 26. It was incorrectly given in the review as "King of the Cakes." The book is published by William Morrow and Company, New York, $2.

Bible Stories Retold

For the guidance of parents and Sunday school teachers, and for children's own reading, Jean Elsie Sanders has retold 24 familiar stories from the Bible in "Tales From Old Judea." For those seeking a simplified version of these great stories, beginning with "Noah and the Flood" and following through to the New Testament and the teachings of Jesus and His disciples, combined with an introduction to the principles of right thinking as applied to a child's daily experiences—this book will fill their need. The stories can be read to very little children and the large bold type and four-color illustrations by Virginia Grilley make the book inviting to young readers. This book is published by Smith & Durrell, Inc., New York. $2.

Florence Bethune Sloan



Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

The grasshopper sings by day

Phonograph Record Men Grin; Turn Troubles Into Profits

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The phonograph recording business, which has made scarcely a new platter in a year because of a dispute with the American Federation of Musicians, promises to make virtually as much money in 1943 as in any year since Edison developed sound recording.

When you ask officials of the big recording companies how they managed this industrial miracle in the face of a dispute with the musicians who are the source of their tunes and a shortage of labor and materials caused by the war, they just grin.

But all the same the business probably will turn out 120,000,000 records——240,000,000 tunes—this year and they are many months behind the public's demand.

This year's output will fall below the 135,000,000 or so discs made in 1942, but that is because of lack of manpower and the things that go into records—mainly shellac which the fighting forces need.

But by feeding out fewer individual releases to a record-hungry public, by having no recording expenses to musicians, and in other ways, the companies expect to hold their profits up.

People kept at home because of the gasoline shortage have been made customers for recorded music, and servicemen have turned out to be the most avid of customers. Sales in camp areas prove this point to manufacturers.

Radio Proves a Boon

The record business survived the impact of radio and the effects of the depression of the late 1920's and early 1930's, which more or less coincided, despite the fact that, for a time, the combination reduced record making to a trickle.

But radio in the end proved a boon because it educated more people to appreciation of both classical and popular music and created an unsuspected army of record buyers in the process.

Business was so bad in 1932 that the biggest company in the business, the R. C. A.-Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, admits now that it was ready to throw in the sponge.

J. W. Murray, head of the Victor activities, is able to smile at the idea now, because business for the industry has set new records in every year since the 1932 nadir was reached.

Edward (Ted) Wallerstein, a former Victor official who kicked the almost defunct Columbia Recording Corporation (a Columbia Broadcasting subsidiary) alive as late as 1939 and has raised it to the second largest factor in the business, reports his company has more orders on hand than it has any idea how to cope with under present conditions.

The third of the big three is Decca Records, Inc., the only one which publishes a separate income account, which has just reported a profit for the first half of this year of $428,348 against $379,783 in the first six months of last year. Everybody in the business makes records for juke boxes but Decca is considered the coin-machine specialist.

Expedients Overcome Ban

The record companies have survived the ban on recordings by James Cesar Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians, which controls virtually all instrumentalists, by a variety of expedients.

In the two months before the musicians stopped recording, the discs spun at a great pace and the companies laid up as many recordings as possible.

(Spike Jones' recording of "Der Fuehrer's Face," which became a national favorite in juke-box and home, was an afterthought begun at Victor's Camden, N. J., plant 30 minutes before the ban went on at midnight, July 31, 1942. It was used to fill the "second side" of something that was expected to be more popular.)

More important as a source of tunes has been the "cold storage" of the record companies—records made over a long period of time but not issued for various reasons.

To a relatively limited extent the companies have drawn on re-issue of tunes which were out of general circulation, or on "standards," the old standbys of popular and classical music which are always in style.

Because there is little competition from new records, many of these old timers have had better public sale on re-issuance than when they first hit the record stores.

In their struggle with the materials shortage, the record companies have been forced to depend largely on the co-operation of their customers who turn in old records to be reworked into new discs.

Dealers take in the platters for an allowance and ship them back to the manufacturers. Shellac is the scarce ingredient which is retrieved, though various plastics and fillers are also recovered.

How long the recording industry can carry on at near peak levels, with scarce materials, with a tight labor supply, and no new tunes being pressed on the discs is a question which even experienced men in the industry seem unable to answer positively.

Jones Pledges to Peg Food High Enough to Cover Risks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—A pledge by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones that food prices would be supported at a level high enough to cover "the added risks and hazards that go with increased production" drew today the commendation of Representative Hampton D. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

At the same time, Mr. Fulmer declared that it would be "helpful" if Mr. Jones would outline the "whole program" in order to furnish farmers a basis for planning their 1944 crops to meet both civilian and military requirements.

Conspicuous by its absence from Mr. Jones' address last night was any reference to organized labor's demands for price roll-backs to the consumer.

The War Food Administrator said also that the Government would "stand ready to buy any surplus of a commodity" that might not move on the market at the support price, and declared that "in some cases it might be necessary for the Government to absorb a loss."

The mechanics of the 1944 food program, he said, would be announced "step by step" and specific support prices disclosed far enough in advance to allow farmers to plan accordingly.

[Under the system of support prices the Government guarantees farmers a certain price for a commodity. If the market price drops below that figure the Government steps in and buys at the guaranteed price.]

Mr. Jones said the prices to the farmer would "allow him to produce."

"Farmers don't want to get rich out of the war," he continued. "They merely want adequate price protection. This should be given to them."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 26; Nov. 28.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WAAB, 1440kc on Oct. 24.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 24; Nov. 28.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 5, 19.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1440kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Oct. 10.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17; Nov. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on Sept. 26; Oct. 24, Nov. 28.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 5; Oct. 3; Nov. 7.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Sept. 12.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31. Nov. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc on Sept. 19; Oct. 17. Nov. 21.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Buckinghamshire

High Wycombe: Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 3.

London (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Gwendolen Avenue and Upper Richmond Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Town Hall, 6:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

Yorkshire

Bradford (First Church): Church Edifice, Carlisle Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.

United States

California

Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 128 West Third Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 5.

Piedmont: Community Hall, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 5.

Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J. Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.

San Francisco (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. [illegible]

Colorado

Golden (Society): Central School Auditorium, Twelfth Street (between Ford and Jackson), 3 p. m., Sept. 5.

Illinois

Evanston (First Church): Church Edifice, 610 Grove Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Iowa

McGregor: High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.

Massachusetts

Bourne (Buzzards Bay): Bourne Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

Falmouth: Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 5.

Haverhill: Church Edifice, 17 Newcomb Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

New Jersey

Orange: Orange High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 9.

Ohio

Cincinnati (auspices Society, Greenhills): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 9.

Washington C. H.: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 5.

Oregon

Bend: Allen School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Klamath Falls: Church Edifice, Tenth and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 5.

Wisconsin

Lake Geneva: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. [illegible]

Little Meadow People

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

In the valley of a certain stream, far from the noise of the town, there is a meadow where many of the insect people live. It would be hard to find this meadow, unless you knew just where to look for it, because there are so many other meadows like it, and so many little streams.

But the insect people found it long ago—grasshoppers, crickets and ants, butterflies, beetles and bees, and all the rest of that company who love grassy places—and it has belonged to them ever since.

Six Legs

Here in this meadow, the summer days pass pleasantly for these tiny insects. They lead busy lives and scurry about from morning until night along the grassy pathways, buzzing among the flowers, exploring new trails, searching for food, and doing a thousand other things that only the insects know the meaning of.

They are a strange little company. Some of them are long and slim, some are short and stocky. Some of them have wings and some have not. But all of them have six legs. For there is no insect anywhere in the world that does not have six legs—and only six.

To these small insect people, who live close to the ground and see the world through tiny eyes, the meadow seems a boundless forest of grass that bends and sways whenever the wind blows. A place where dark, mysterious trails wind on and on through never ending jungles of tangled undergrowth.

If it were not for the cicadas and katydids, who live in the trees and on the banks of streams, and the grasshoppers and crickets who live in the grass, this dark forest would seem a dreary, silent place, for there would be no music in it. Because, except for these four, not a single insect in all the meadows of the earth has ever learned to sing.

But the grasshoppers and cicadas make enough music for all by day, and the crickets and katydids by night. And so there is always singing in the meadow.

Through the dewy summer mornings and the long, still afternoons, the grasshopper busily rubs his wings together to make his cheerful song. And, from a nearby tree or bush, the cicada vibrates the under side of his body to send out a long shrill note in answer.

When the shadows grow thick and night draws near, these two small creatures stop their singing. And then, for a little while, there is silence everywhere.

The Katydid's Town

But soon the noisy katydid begins his song. Rubbing his wings together he sounds his endless cry of katydid! katydid! katydid! And the black field cricket, happy that the night has come, rubs his own tiny wings together and calls out with a cheery chir-up! chir-up! chir-up!

All through the summer night the cricket and the katydid keep up their singing. And the other meadow people, safely hidden in the grass, listen to them and are glad.

(Write and tell us how you are enjoying these nature tales, and watch for a story about birds that fly South, on Monday, Sept. 20.)

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CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Constructive Peace Regimen Proposed for Japan by Grew

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The United States Government's strongest advocate of a "hard" war against Japan, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, is proving himself an equally strong advocate of a "just" peace in behalf of Japan—as its cult of militarism has been uprooted.

Mr. Grew, speaking out of the experience of a decade of diplomatic service in Tokyo, declared it his conviction that when Japan's war with the United Nations is over, even in defeat, the great majority of the Japanese people "will give a sigh of profound relief and will welcome a new orinetation and outlook as long as they are not deprived of the hope of better things to come."

Mr. Grew is now a special assistant to the Secretary of State and therefore the military terms of settlement which he is stipulating for Japan can properly be considered an exposition of the official Government view. The military terms must be firm, in his view, and he has suggested, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, these conditions with particular reference to Japan but probably as applicable to the enemy countries generally:

Preliminary Requirements

1. The Atlantic Charter's pledge to the defeated countries that they shall have the right to choose their own form of government must be conditional upon their abandonment of the use of force and upon their disarmament.
2. Adequate measures to prevent Japan from again becoming a menace to international peace.
3. Restitution by Japan of territories seized by force.
4. Denial to Japan of certain strategic islands.
5. Condign punishment of Japan's military leaders responsible for its aggression as well as of those guilty of the "hideous and utterly barbarous cruelties practiced alike upon prisoners and wounded and upon noncombatant civilians of the United Nations."
6. Effective steps to rid the Japanese permanently of the cult of militarism of which, in varying degrees, "they have been the unresisting pawns throughout their history."

Assurance to People

Mr. Grew believes that these stern military terms must be accompanied with full assurance to the Japanese people that they will not be denied the hope of better things to come, and this was the view he advanced in an important week-end radio speech delivered in Washington under the auspices of the Commission to study the Organization of Peace.

"I have no sympathy whatever with those who hold, as some people hold, that before we can find permanent peace in the Orient, the Japanese common people will have to be decimated," he said. "Man for man, the Japanese people at home in their own land are not inherently the wolves in human form which some of our own people who do not know them believe.

"The Japanese in their own Japan are naturally a thrifty, hard-working, progressive people with great recuperative powers. Throughout their history they have become inured to and have surmounted great disasters—disasters wreaked by fire and flood, by earthquake and typhoon.

"Given the opportunity, they will likewise overcome the ravages of war, even with their substance spent and their cities destroyed. Those recuperative powers must be wisely directed into the healthy channels of peaceful economic and cultural pursuits and away, forever, from military enterprise."

Embargo for Peace

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—United States Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois declares that after the war has been won an embargo on materials used for making instruments of war can bring the enemy nations "to an understanding that we mean business about a permanent peace."

Into the peace, he said in a speech before the Illinois American Legion Convention, "should be written the solemn verdict that every munition factory and every shop that aids in the making of war shall be dismantled and destroyed.

"Every gun, tank and military plane shall be removed. A simple embargo on certain strategic and critical materials that go into the making of tanks, bombers and fighter planes can bring these warring nation [Germany, Italy and Japan] to an understanding that we mean business about a permanent peace."

Giraud-de Gaulle Send Thanks For Recognition of Committee

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 30 (AP)—Gens. Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, co-leaders of the French Committee of National Liberation, have cabled joint messages of appreciation to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchil, and Premier Joseph Stalin for the diplomatic recognition given by the Allied Governments.

The two French chiefs informed President Roosevelt of their "real satisfaction" at the United States' decision and expressions of sympathy. Adding that these would reinforce collaboration between the Allies and the French nation.

The cable to Mr. Churchill declared that "the victory which is coming and of which we have never despaired will find the people of the two nations closely united in peace."

The message to Mr. Stalin praised the "magnificent action of the people and of the heroic armies of the Soviet Union" in contributing so largely to common victory.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King also was sent a message expressing "particular appreciation" over Canada's recognition.

The Liberation Committee released the texts of recognition declarations by the Governments in exile of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Luxemburg, the Nethelands, Belgium, and Yugoslavia. All except Poland and Belgium took that step in June, about two months before Washington, London, and Moscow acted.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges People To Add Voice in Postwar World

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a nationally broadcast speech Aug. 29 stressed the need for men and women of the United Nations to exert their mutual energy to solve postwar reconstruction and other problems.

"At the end of the last war," she told a womens' meeting here, "The people of my nation thought they could withdraw from a united world, mind their own business, and only have intercourse through trade with other nations.

"Finally we reaped a bitter harvest and were held grimly in the economic depression which fell upon the world.

"All in the United Nations must exert every energy to prevent the world from falling into such a state again. I don't think this time we should rely wholly on leaders. The people must learn a lesson. If democracy is to prove itself, the voice of the people must be more articulate."

The President's wife, on a tour of Army hospitals and Red Cross centers, visited the American Naval Base hospital.

She was greeted enthusiastically by the men, for each of whom she had a cheery word as she made the rounds of the wards. She also visited service clubs.

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Pucker-Up-Your-Lipsters

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Interior Department has paved the way for popular discussion about Norway with a little bulletin intended to clear up any possible confusion as to the pronunciation of principal ports and villages.

Pronouncing Baafjellmoen, for instance, is no trick at all once you follow the formula laid down by Dr. Meredith Burrill, director of the Department's Board on Geographical Names.

You merely say, Bo-fyel-moo'en.

Future American liberators of Norway, as well as arm-chair strategists at home, can master it by sounding the first "o" as in "or" and the first "e" as in "met." The last "e" is a bit tricky, however. Dr. Burrill turns it upside down for simplification with the suggestion that it be sounded as "a" in marine or "o" in connect.

That third syllable, "moo," may require some practice. Perfection, it appears, lies somewhere between the double-o in "foot" or "food."

Baaf Jellmoen, as practically every schoolboy knows, is a station on the Mosjoen-Namsos Railway and highway junction of the coastal road and Mosjoen-Sweden road.

Mosjoen, incidentally, is pronouced Moo-Shon' in the manner of the foot-food compromise. The "o" in shon, Dr. Burrill reveals, should be sounded as "a," with the lips rounded, for best performance.

Like an Old Time Fireworks Show

Wide World from United States Army

Tracer Bullets Weave Fiery Pattern

Crowds on the Village Green crying "oh" and "ah" as the screaming rockets burst in many-colored lightnings never saw anything more spectacular than this display of tracer-bullet firing by antiaircraft guns at Camp Davis, North Carolina. But it was not a patriotic celebration; it was night combat practice by a gun crew from the First Composite Antiaircraft Battery of the British Army at the Antiaircraft Artillery School at the Camp, and it was Sergeant Hugh Morton of the school who took the pictures. The gun is still smoking.

Dr. Hu Named To Honorary Library Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — Dr. Hu Shih, noted Chinese scholar and former Ambassador to the United States has been appointed honorary consultant and adviser to the Library of Congress in the field of East Asiatic literature, it was announced today.

Since his retirement as Ambassador some months ago, Dr. Hu has been living in New York City, devoting himself to research in Chinese history and literature.

In his new capacity he will advise the Librarian of Congress in the further building up of the Library's collection of 230,000 Chinese books, the largest Chinese library outside of China and Japan.

Through Dr. Hu's efforts when he was Ambassador many of the rare books of the National Library of Peiping were brought to the Library of Congress for safe keeping. Many of Dr. Hu's own treasures are also on temporary deposit in the Library.

A. F. of L. Refuses To Accept Talk Of a Depression

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, said Aug. 29 Government and private industry must work together and prevent any threatened postwar depression.

"We of the American Federation of Labor," said Mr. Meany in a speech broadcast by NBC, "refuse to accept the theory that a depression is inevitable after the war.

"We do not have to have a depression and, as a matter of fact, we must not have a depression."

Mr. Meany said the A. F. of L. had a postwar program which called for providing jobs "not only for the demobilized fighting men but also for the millions of men and women who are now working in war plants and will require new jobs when peace comes."

Mr. Meany gave no details of the A. F. of L. postwar plan, except to say "private industry must supply the bulk of the jobs after the war ends," and that Government also would have an important part to play.

He said two reasons the A. F. of L. refused to accept the inevitability of a postwar depression was expected demand for vast private housing construction and tremendous demands for consumer goods which "have practically vanished from the shelves of our retailers throughout the country."

American Jewish Conference Meets to Map Postwar Course

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—The American Jewish Conference called to recommend action on problems relating to the rights and status of Jews in the postwar world and to recommend action on the question of the rights of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine entered its second day at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here today.

About 3,500 persons, including representatives of 65 national Jewish organizations and every important Jewish community in the nation, attended the opening sessions yesterday, chief feature of which was a memorial service for the Jews who have perished as a result of Nazi persecutions. Speakers described the meeting as the most important and inclusive gathering of American Jews in 25 years.

Appeals or unity of Orthodox, Reformist, Conservative, Zionist, and Revisionist Jews to aid the cause of their coreligionists throughout the world were made at the meeting.

Wide Area for Agreement

Joseph M. Proskauer, Chairman of the American Jewish Committee, declared there was an enormour area on which all Jews could agree.

"We agree that the United Nations should give relief from the havoc and ruin inflicted by the Axis barbarism on its millions of victims; that the processes of redress and rehabilitation be largely undertaken, as they must be, as governmental functions," he said.

"We are as one in demanding the complete restoration and safeguarding of the equal civil and religious rights of Jews, as of all others. We stand together for the fundamental principle that Jewish citizens of every land small be guaranteed the right of equality, so that, in the language of our Secretary of State, we shall have a world in which Jews, like all others, are free to abide in peace and in honor."

Palestine Formula

Mr. Proskeauer voiced confidence that the Conference, which will continue its sessions through Sept. 2, will be able to agree upon a formula calling for opening of the gates of Palestine to further Jewish immigration.

Henry Monsky, Chairman of the Executive Committe for Organization of the Conference and President of B'nai Brith, voiced regret at the lack of practical measures by the United Nations for the relief of the millions of Jews who have been persecuted. Statements of sympathy and compassion issued by the Allied Governments are reassuring, "but distressingly ineffective in so far as the plight of the victims is concerned," he added.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, urged that the Conference appoint a delegation to seek an audience with President Roosevelt to ask him to take immediate action to rescue the remaining Jews of Europe.

Five-Point Plan

A Five-Point program to bring immediate relief to the suffering Jews of Europe was offered to the Conference by Dr. Israel Goldstein, Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of America and President of the Synagogue Council of America.

The program calls for: (1) curbing of further massacres of Jews by sternly warning the Axis of retribution; (2) saving Jews from starvation by getting food into Europe either by negotiations or through underground channels; (3) obtaining the release of Jews from lands of Germany's satellite nations; (4) encouraging neighboring neutral countries to provide temporary asylums, and (5) providing for the settlement in Palestine of a large number of Jewish refugees.

Over Five Million Jews Eliminated in Europe

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Europe's Jewish population has been reduced from 8,300,000 to 3,000,000 during the 10 years the Nazis have been in power, says the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

In a 300-page report issued Aug. 26, the Institute, which is affiliated with the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress, said:

"More than 3,000,000 Jews have been destroyed in the four-year period since the outbreak of war by planned starvation, forced labor, deportation, pogroms, and the methodical murder in the German-run extermination centers of Eastern Europe."

The report, prepared for use by delegates to the American Jewish conference which will begin here Aug. 29, added:

"Of 525,000 Jews living in Germany when Hitler came to power only some 5,000 still remain.

"About 75,000 perished in the course of deportations; some 25,000 were killed or committed suicide in concentration camps; and there has been a 'natural' surplus of deaths over births amounting to 50,000."

Fatalities Now 21 In Alabama Blasts

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 30 (AP)—Two gas explosions which late Saturday and early yesterday tore through the Republic Steel Corporation's No. 2 Sayreton coal mine here, resulted in 21 fatalities. Twenty-three others were burned.

E. I. Evans, southern district manager for Republic, said in a statement:

"The first explosion seriously interrupted the ventilating system and damaged the stoppings, doors and regulators in the ninth left section area. The second explosion at 12:40 a. m. yesterday was more violent and extended the damage which already existed and started eight small fires."

Mr. Evans said the origin of the explosions was unknown.

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Co-operation Seen Aim Of Small Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The aim of the small countries of Europe is the closest co-operation possible with all countries who share their ideas of democracy, according to Cato Hambro, son of the President of the Norwegian Parliament.

"On the other hand, I think most of them today have come to the conclusion that they will have to shoulder their part of the military burdens to protect everybody against aggression," Mr. Hambro said in the eleventh "Beyond Victory" radio program over Station WNYC here last night. Residents of small countries believe real democracy is more easily achieved in them than in big nations, Mr. Hambro added.

Other speakers on the program, sponsored by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation of Boston and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, were Dr. B. A. Liu, of the Chinese News Service; Harold Timperley, Australian journalist and author, and Dr. Raphael V. Lasso, founder and secretary of the Ecuadorean-American Chamber of Commerce.

The same program, transcribed, will be heard over station WRUL in Boston at 7:05 p. m. Sunday night, and over about 160 other radio stations throughout the country during the following week.

Asked if there was any danger that China in its increasing trend toward unification would become narrow and isolationist in the postwar world, Dr. Liu responded in the negative.

"China long ago learned that no great walls or ocean boundaries can keep a nation secluded in this modern world," he added.

Mr. Timperley declared that the British people generally want much the same sort of world to live in as Americans do.

"There is the same insistence upon a 'break' for the common man, whatever his color or creed or economic or social position," he said. "And, like yourselves, as a nation, Britain is primarily interested in world trade rather than in world conquest through the enslavement of other nations."

Dr. Lasso held that the most important thing for Americans to do in order to understand Latin-America better was to learn Spanish and Portuguese.

Chickadee Defense

A brooding chickadee attempts to frighten prowlers off by taking a deep breath and exhaling suddenly with a popping sound.

Most States Effect Safeguards In Public Administration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In Delaware no one concerned in the fulfillment of an Army or Navy contract may serve as a member of the State Legislature.

This is but one example of the kind of restriction or safeguard with which public administration at this level is being increasingly surrounded. It is, students of government note with satisfaction, a sign of the alertness of those schooled in democratic procedure to the need for something more than the mere framework of democracy, if this form of government is to be effective.

Assurance of unwavering loyalty to the common good, of oneness of purpose, is behind the growing movement which has dictated, for instance, that in Massachusetts judges are disqualified from membership in the General Court, that in West Virginia salaried officers of railroads are barred from election to the Legislature.

All states in fact, except Alabama, Idaho, Connecticut, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, deny eligibility in their Legislatures to persons holding other public offices, according to the Council of State Governments here. Despite variation in phraseology, 35 of the states have minimum provisions prohibiting "persons holding any public office of profit or trust in federal or state offices from serving in state Legislatures."

Some states go further than just public office, as has been indicated, while some go further than mere holding of office. Florida, Georgia and Oregon include appointments, North Carolina includes "places of trust," South Carolina lists "positions of profit," and Virginia "posts of profit or emolument."

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington extend the prohibition to persons holding office under any foreign government.

Michigan, Missouri, and New Mexico exclude all holders of county offices from legislative membership, but five states specify only certain county offices as disqualifications.

California, Kansas, and Nevada do not disqualify holders of state office, and Vermont lets down the bars to all except holders of any office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress.

Nebraska excludes those interested in any contract with, or an unadjusted claim against, the state, while Georgia bars persons whose taxes are delinquent. Maryland and Tennessee even go so far as to bar clergymen.

State constitutions, in addition to regulating eligibility for legislative posts, specify the extent to which qualifying legislators after elected may enjoy other public offices, though provisions vary. Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island make no reference to the subject, while Kansas, North and South Carolina, and Vermont legislators must resign upon accepting disqualifying offices.

Recent legislation in this field includes a bill passed in Texas which stops the practice of long-term state officials running for a different office in off-election years, unless such officials resign their current positions at the time. A new law in Utah makes legislators ineligible for state salaried positions filled by gubernatorial appointment during the term for which they are elected.

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The Home Forum

Loyalty to God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Thy God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee" (Daniel 6:16). These words, uttered by a king of Babylon to a Hebrew captive centuries ago, show to what extent Daniel's faith had inspired his conqueror, who was about to cast him into a den of lions for disobedience to a royal decree.

Because of his noble blood and his great intelligence, Daniel had been selected by the king for special consideration. He had been placed in a high position, which inspired in a group of envious persons the desire to destroy him. They made a decree that nobody in the kingdom should ask a petition of any man or God, save the king, for thirty days. The punishment decreed for disobedience was that the offender be fed to the lions. The king had signed the decree.

Had Daniel been moved by self-interest, or even by human caution, he would have been tempted to obey it. Instead, he continued as before to pray openly each day to his God. When this was brought to the king's attention, he tried very hard to save Daniel whom he loved, but the rule of the country was that a decree, once made by the king, must remain a law. Daniel's faith was put to a supreme test. He was cast into the den of lions.

The king spent a sleepless night and in the morning hastened to the lions' den to learn Daniel's fate. "O Daniel," he cried, "is thy God . . . able to deliver thee from the lions?" Daniel's answer was convincing (6:22): **"My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt."**

Because of this remarkable demonstration of God's power to save his loyal and devoted follower, the heathen king was moved to make another decree, that everywhere in the kingdom men tremble and fear before the name of Daniel's God. Such power had never been manifested by any of the heathen gods, and the king demanded respect for such a deity as this.

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the author says (p. 183): **"Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty. Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength. Submission to error superinduces loss of power."**

As employed in Christian Science, Mind is a synonym for God, while error is the name given to the supposition that intelligence, life, and substance exist in matter. Had Daniel acquiesced in human policy, played safe, and prayed only in secret, which had not been his custom before, he would have been spared a terrible ordeal, but he would have lost the opportunity to act in accord with Principle and to prove God's glorious power to save him.

Daniel proved by his triumphant experience that life is spiritual, not at the mercy of material circumstances. To him, prayer was a means of communion with God and a bond of union between him and his heavenly Father, with power to save him because he was continually praying, that is, constantly knowing that his God was an ever-present and all-powerful reality. He knew that his God was good. He did not adulterate his faith and his reliance on God with human, material means and motives. Politics and cunning did not motivate him at any time.

* * *

The Bible is filled with examples of God's power to save. Others of Daniel's own nation, though under foreign domination, taken away from their homes to be hostages in strange places, triumphed in their tests of loyalty to God.

When faced with the most supreme test, Christ Jesus did not falter in his loyalty to God. Refusing to let his disciples defend him with material weapons, he asked Peter that searching question which today brings comfort to us (Matthew 26:53): "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?"

In times like the present, when not only individuals but nations face great peril, it is essential to know that even in battle we are not separated from our God; that God is able to save us, though every earthly means of protection fail. The individual whose strength is in God can and does come through these ordeals as unscathed as the Hebrew captive. In prison camps and hospitals, in the noise and fury of battle, in dangers at sea, God's presence can never be shut out. No individual who carries the love of God in his heart, whose consciousness is full of the understanding that God is all Love and all power, need feel himself alone with the lions.

The fiery trials of human experience often show us the flimsiness of the structure we have been building, thus teaching us to build better and more trustworthy ideals and lives. On page 275 of Science and Health a few lines express a truth which many have come to realize: **"No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is Life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows."**

He who reads and studies his Bible devotedly is arming himself for any danger and truly preparing for victory. In war and in peace, he knows that the presence of God goes with him continually. His prayers are declarations of this truth. They strengthen him and build him in the character and stature of a Godlike man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

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"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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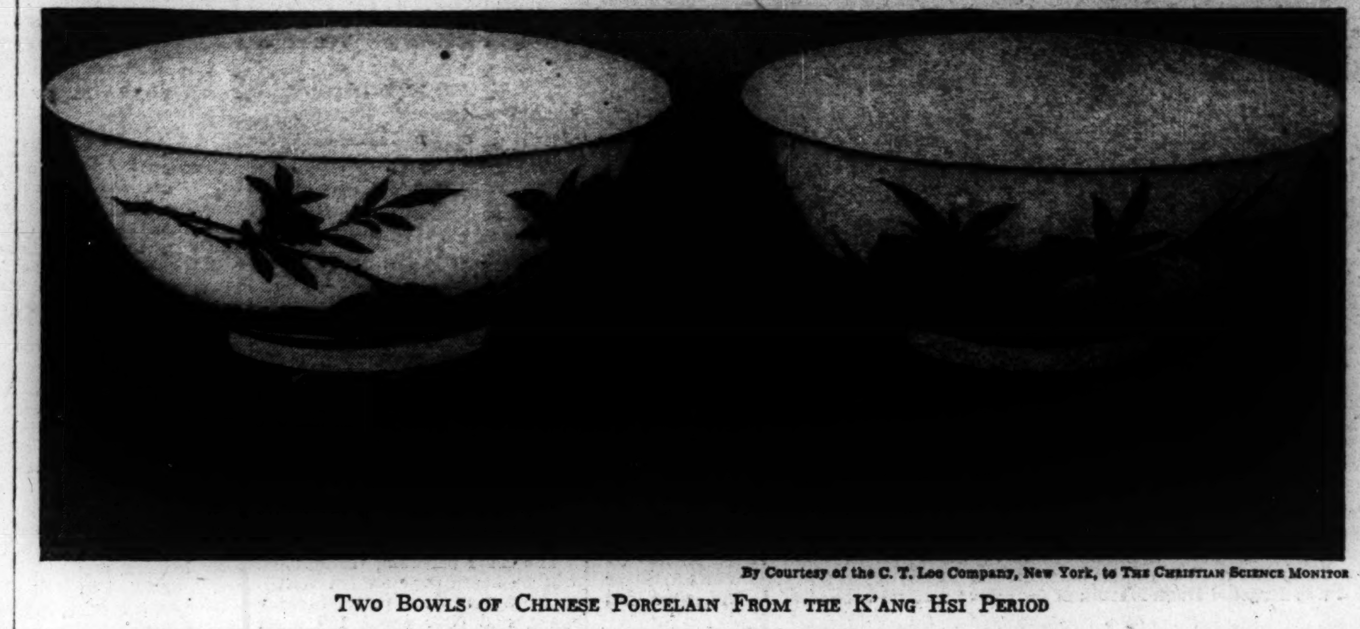
No stranger here, here by the warm sea
marshes,
here where the wind folds combers on the
land—
no stranger here where iris-laden meadows
stir like a gull's wing brushing amber sand.

The long trails twist in the uplands, mountain-valleys
frown and are lowering when the day is
done—
bleak and unknown the imperturbable seasons
stalk through forests locked against the sun.

Today past roads, scarred by the clinging
branches
of oak and maple, I have turned to home,
needing the tried endurance of deep waters,
one with intangibility of foam.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS



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TWO BOWLS OF CHINESE PORCELAIN FROM THE K'ANG HSI PERIOD

THESE BOWLS ARE Chinese Imperial wares of the K'ang Hsi period (1662-1722). The periods of K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung (1736-1795) are held to be the most richly productive in the decorative arts. It was an era of prosperity and the Emperors were liberal sponsors of art.

The methods of the potters were mainly those developed in the Ming Dynasty just preceding. However, refinements were devised, as well as a few minor innovations.

These porcelain bowls have low feet and slightly expanded edges, and are decorated with branches of peaches and leaves in delightful colors.

D. A.

געטרײַהייט צו גאָט

אַן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

„דיין גאָט וועמען דו דינסט תמיד דער וועט דיך מציל זיין" (דניאל ו:16). דיזע ווערטער וואָס דער קעניג פון בבל האָט געזאָגט צו א העברעיאישען קריגס-געפאַנגענער הונדערטער יאָהרען צוריק, ווייזען אָן אויף וואָס פאַר א מאָס דניאלים גלויבען האָט בעגייסטערט זיין בעזיעגער, וועלכער איז איהם געווען גע-גרייט אריינצוּוואַרפען אין א לייבען-גרויב פאַר זיין אונגעהאָרכזאַמקייט צו א קעניגליכען בעפעהל.

צוליב זיין עדעלע בלוט און גרויסע אינטעליגענץ האָט דער קעניג אויסגעקליבען דניאל פאַר א ספּעציעלער אכט. דער קעניג האָט איהם געגעבען א הויכע שטעלע וואָס האָט אָנגערייצט א גרופּע פערזאָנען מיט קנאה, דעריבער האָבען זיי בעשלאָסען איהם אומצוברענגען. זיי האָבען געמאַכט א בעפעהל, אז קיינער זאָל ניט בעטען פון גאָט אָדער פון א מענש חוץ פון דעם קעניג, אליין פאַר דרייסיג טעג. דער שטראָף פאַר אונגעהאָרכזאַמקייט איז געווען, אז דער זינדער אָדער פערברעכער זאָל אריינגעוואָרפען ווערען צו די לייבען. דער קעניג האָט אונטערגעשריבען דעם בעפעהל אָדער כתב.

ווען דניאל וואָלט געזוכט נאָר זיין אייגען-נוץ, אָדער זעלבסט-אינטערעסע, אָדער ווען ער וואָלט בעריהרט געוואָרען פון מענשליכער שרעק, וואָלט ער געגייגט געווען צו פאָלגען דעם קעניגים געזעץ. אַנשטאָט, האָט ער ניט אויפגעהערט, ווי פריהער, צו בעטען גאָט עפענטליך יעדען טאָג. ווען דאָס איז געבראַכט געוואָרען צו דעם קעניגים אויפמערקזאַם, האָט ער אָנגעשטרענגט אלע זיינע כחות צו ראַטעווען דניאל וועמען ער האָט גע-ליבט, אָבער דער כלל פון דער לאַנד איז געווען, אז א בעפעהל וואָס דער קעניג האָט שוין געמאַכט מוז בלייבען א געזעץ. דניאלים גלויבען אין גאָט איז געשטעלט געוואָרען צו דער אָל-העכסטער פּראָבע. ער איז אריינגעוואָרפען געוואָרען אין דעם לייבען גרוב.

די נאַכט האָט דער קעניג ניט געשלאָפען, און אין פרימאָרגען האָט ער זיך געאיילט צו דעם לייבען גרוב אויסצוגעפינען וואָס איז געוואָרען מיט דניאל. „אָ דניאלן דו קנעכט פון דעם לעבעדיגען גאָט, איז דיין גאָט וועמען דו דינסט שטענדיג אים שטאַנד דיך מציל צו זיין פון די לייבען?" דניאלים ענטפער האָט ניט איבערגעלאָזען קיין צווייפעל אין דעם קעניגים געדאַנק אז גאָט האָט איהם געקענט ראַטעווען (דניאל ו:22): „מיין גאָט האָט געשיקט זיין מלאך און האָט פערשלאָסען דאָס מויל פון די לייבען דאָס זיי האָבען מיר גאָר קיין שאָדען ניט געטהאָן, ווייל איך בין פאַר איהם אומשולדיג געפונען געוואָרען. און אויך פאַר דיר אוי מלך, האָב איך אויך קיין שלעכטעס ניט געטהאָן."

צוליעב זיין מערקווירדיגע בעווייז פון גאָטס מאַכט, אז ער קען ראַטען זיין געטרייען און אָפּגעגעבענער נאָכפאָלגער, האָט דער היידישער קעניג בעריהרט געוואָרען צו מאַכען נאָך א בעפעהל, אז איבעראַל אין דעם קעניגרייך זאָל מען ציטערן און מורא האָבען פאַר דעם נאָמען פון גאָט פון דניאל. אזא מאַכט איז קיין מאָל ניט אויסגעדריקט געוואָרען פון וועלכע עס איז פון די היידישע געטער, און דער קעניג האָט בעפאָדערט רעספּעקט פאַר אזא גאָט וואָס דניאל האָט געדיענט.

אין דעם קריסטשען סייענס טעקסט-בוך, „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען" "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy פון מערי בייקער עדי, האָט די פערפאַסערין געזאָגט (ז. 183): „דאָס געטליכע געמיט פערלאַנגט מיט רעכט דעם מענשענס גאַנצע געהאָרכזאַמקייט, זיין גאַנצע נייגונג און שטאַרקהייט. קיין צוריקהאַלט ווערט פאַר קיין אַנדערע וועהניגערע פליכט-טרייהייט געמאַכט. געהאָרכזאַמקייט צו דער וואַהרהייט גיט דעם מענשען מאַכט און שטאַרקהייט. אונטערטעניגהייט צו דעם אירטהום מאַכט דעם מענשען צו פערלירען זיין מאַכט."

ווי עס ווערט בענוצט אין קריסטשען סייענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאַפט) איז געמיטה א סינאָנים פאַר גאָט, ווערענד דער אירטהום איז דער נאָמען וואָס ווערט געגעבען צו דער אָננאַהמע אז אינטעליגענץ, לעבען, און סאַבסטאַנץ עקזיסטירען אין דער מאַטעריע. ווען דניאל וואָלט נאָכגעגעבען דעם מענשליכען פּאָליסי, און נאָר געטראַכט פון זיין אייגענעם זיכערהייט, און געטהאָן תפלה אין געהיימניס, ווי עס איז ניט געווען זיין געוואָהנהייט, וואָלט ער אויסגעשפּאַרט א שרעקליכען געריכט, אָבער אין דער זעלבער צייט וואָלט ער פערלאָרען די געלעגענהייט צו פיהרען זיך נאָך דעם פּרינציפּ, און אויסצופּרובירען גאָטס הערליכע מאַכט איהם צו ראַטען.

דניאל האָט אָנגעוויזען מיט זיין זיעג-פריידליכער ערפאַהרונג, אז דאָס לעבען איז גייסטיג, און אז עס ווענדעט זיך ניט אויף מאַטעריעלע אומשטענדע. תפלה נאָך דניאלים געדאַנק איז געווען א וועג ווי אזוי זיך צוזאַמרעדען מיט גאָט און עס איז געווען א בונד פון פערייניגונג צווישען איהם און זיין הימלישען פאָטער, און ער האָט געוואוסט אז אזא תפלה וועט איהם קענען ראַטען ווייל ער האָט תמיד געוואוסט אז זיין גאָט איז געווען אַן אַל-געגענוואַרטיגע און אַל-מעכטיגע ווירקליכקייט. ער האָט געוואוסט אז זיין גאָט איז געווען גוט. ער האָט ניט פערפעלשט און האָט ניט געמישט זיין גלויבען און זיין צוטרוי אין גאָט מיט מענשליכע, מאַטעריעלע מיטלען און מאָטיוון. פּאָליטיק און כיטרע האָט איהם ניט בעריהרט אין קיין שום צייט ניט.

די ביבעל איז פול מיט ביישפּיעלען פון גאָטס מאַכט צו ראַטען. אַנדערע פון דניאלים נאַציאָן, דאָך אונטער אויסלענדישער הערשאַפט, וועקגענומען פון זייערע היימער צו דיענען אלס משכונות אין פרעמדע ערטער, האָבען געזיעגט אין זייערע פּראָבעס פון געטרייהייט צו גאָט.

ווען יעזוס איז צוגעקומען מיט זיין אַלהעכסטע פּראָבע האָט ער ניט געוואַקעלט אין זיין געטרייהייט צו גאָט. ער האָט זיך ענטזאָגט צו לאָזען זיינע תלמידים איהם בעשיצען מיט מאַטעריעלע געוועהר, דעריבער האָט ער געשטעלט די פאָרשענדע פראַגע וואָס ברענגט היינט טרייסט צו אונז אלעמען (מתי כו:53): „מיינסט דו ניט אז איך קען ניט מיין פאָטער בעטען, און ער וועט מיך צושטעלען מעהר ווי צוועלף מחנות פון מלאכים?"

אין היינטיגע צייטען, ווען ניט נור אינדיווידועלען נאָר אויך נאַציאָנען זיינען אין גרויס געפאַהר, איז עס הויפּט וויכטיג צו וויסען אז אפילו אין מלחמה זיינען מיר ניט אָפּגעשיידט פון אונזער גאָט, אז גאָט קען אונז ראַטען, דאָך אפילו יעדער מאַטעריעלער מיטעל פון בעשיצונג זאָל דורכפאַלען. די אינדיווידועלען וועמעס שטאַרקהייט איז אין גאָט קענען און מאַכען קומען דורך דיזע פּראָבעס אָהן געפאַהר פּונקט ווי דער העבראַישער קריגס-געפאַנגענער. אין געפענגנים לאַגערס און האָספּיטאַלען, אין דעם גערודער און גערויש פון מלחמות, אין געפאַהר אויפ'ן ים איז גאָטס בעגענוואַרט איבעראַל דאָ און עס קען ניט ווערען אויסגעשלאָסען. קיין אינדיווידועל וואָס טראָגט ארום די ליבע פון גאָט אין זיין האַרץ, וועמעס בעוואוסטזיין איז פול מיט דעם פערשטאַנד אז גאָט איז נאָר ליבע און מאַכט דאַרף זיך פיהלען אליין אפילו ווען ער איז צווישען לייבען.

די ברענענדיגע פּראָבעס פון מענשליכער ערפאַהרונג אָפט מאָל ווייזען אָן ווי פויל און אָרים איז די געביידע וואָס מיר האָבען געבויט, און אזוי ווערט אָנגעוויזען ווי בעסער עס איז צו בויען בעסערע און מעהר צוטרויליכע אידעאַלען און לעבענס. אויף דער זייט 275 פון „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט" זיינען דאָ א פּאָר שורות וועלכע דריקען אויס די וואַהרהייט וועלכע פילע מענשען האָבען אָנגעפאַנגען ווירקליך צו פערשטעהן: „קיין חכמה איז קלוג אחוץ זיין חכמה; קיין וואַהרהייט איז וואַהר, קיין ליבע איז ליבליך, קיין לעבען איז לעבען אלס דאָס געטליכע; קיין זאַך איז גוט אחוץ די גוטעס וואָס גאָט שענקט."

דער וואָס לעזט און שטודירט די ביבעל מיט איבערגעגעבענהייט בעשיצט זיך פאַר וועלכע עס איז געפאַהר, און ער גרייט זיך אמת צו פאַר א זיעג. אין מלחמה און אין פריעדען, ווייסט ער אז די בעגענוואַרט פון גאָט געהט מיט איהם תמיד. זיינע תפלות זיינען ערקלערונגען פון דיזער וואַהרהייט. זיי שטאַרקען איהם און בויען איהם אין דעם געשטאַלט און כאַראַקטער פון דעם מענשען וואָס גאָט האָט בעשאַפען.

דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען בעקומען אינפאָרמאַציע וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראַטור, וואָס ווערט אַרויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך, זאָל שרייבען און אָנגעבען זיין פערלאַנג בעטאָגעס צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פּאַבלישינג סאָסייעטי, באָסטאָן, מאַססאַטשוסעטס, י. ס. א.
(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Maharajah's Model State

THE CITY OF Kapurthala is an anomaly. It has the tinsel fragility of an exhibition. A scrap of Paris laid at the foot of the Himalayas, it has the temporary quality of exile, but the effect is enchanting. The palace of a ruler, whose spiritual home might well be Versailles, resembles, with some logic, a château with gardens after the manner of Le Nôtre. The town at the gates is a feudal village, admirably maintained. There are some delicious pink villas to which one can imagine the Parisian bourgeois retiring in middle age. The gardens of these are as neat and unimaginative as their prototypes in the suburbs of Fontainebleau.

Since the Maharajah is acknowledged the best host in India, it follows that his place is furnished and decorated with all that is most agreeable in the art of two continents and his chefs are worthy of the Lucullan tradition. The town is equally satisfactory. There is nothing missing from its small-scale perfection. Prison or palace, law court or post office, temple or mosque, hospital, school, or co-operative credit bank, have the same charming appearance of being planned for an exhibition of decorative art. Undoubtedly the Maharajah has a talent for creation. Nothing could be more interesting than the model state he has made, an oasis, delectable and original, but not in the least typical of India, between Lahore and the Kashmiri tableland.

To my mind the impermanence of the structure is a sign of the Maharajah's genius. He has made a model in delicate colours and left it to future generations either to copy or to change, as the evolution of what is still a comparatively new state hardens into national characteristics.—From "India of the Princes," by ROSITA FORBES. (New York: Dutton.)

The Bible and Miss Mac

WHENEVER ANYONE brings up the subject of the Bible in the public schools, I always think of Miss Mac.

I can see her now, her long, severely black skirt sweeping her ankles, the stiff white collar of her tailored blouse seeming to hold her chin in place. Judged by Powers' standards, her face was plain—but, even in repose, it was lighted by an inner glow that no beauty parlor could ever duplicate.

Her gray-blue eyes gazed serenely at us children as though expecting to see nothing but good; and she was seldom disappointed, for whatever of good lurked behind our grimy little faces rushed eagerly out to meet that steady, unfaltering gaze.

The high cheek-bones and long, Roman nose made her face look even thinner than it was; but the warmth of her smile lent a softness to the white skin that kept it from seeming bleak.

* * *

She made a perfect principal, for she was respected by teachers and pupils alike. I like best to remember her in the early morning, just after roll call, as she stood erect beside her desk, the Bible held reverently in both hands, the sincerity of her voice bringing out the beauty of each word. Often she read from I Cor. 13, a chapter which gradually grew familiar to us, till we could repeat whole portions of it by heart:

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity," (which she explained to us meant love), "I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. . . .

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up. . . .

"Charity never faileth. . . .

"When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things. . . .

"And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

That was undoubtedly her favorite chapter, though certain of the Psalms became almost as familiar to our receptive ears. The Nineteenth, for example:

"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork.

"Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge. . . .

"The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. . . .

. . . "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

"More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold. . . .

"Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer."

Who, looking at her, could doubt that they were? The Twenty-third Psalm we all knew by heart anyway, so she seldom read that; but the Twenty-fourth was another favorite:

"The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein. . . .

"Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place?

"He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart."

* * *

Miss Mac's hands looked as if they had been sterilized; and, as for her heart, well, we doubted if there were ever any purer.

She was tall—almost six feet; and I can still see her, bending over to hear what one of us had to say to her, giving us her respectful attention, making us feel we had as much right to it as any adult, provided we spoke clearly and didn't waste her time on any foolishness.

Perhaps the reason so many people object to having the Bible read in the public schools today is that there are so few Miss Macs left to read it!

A. M. D.

On the Shelves of The Property-Room

READER, HAVE YOU ever stood in the "*property-room*" of a theatre? That mysterious receptacle of gilded sceptres and tinsel crowns, of stage wealth, stage honors, and stage appliances, for the use of representative heroes and heroines? It is in the property-room of a London theater. . . . The room is about nine feet square. It is window-less, and might, by the untheatrical visitor, be called a closet; but the designation rudely painted over the door forbids. The words "property-room" stand out in glaring red letters and beneath "No admission." A gas-branch sheds its bluish light on a heterogeneous mass of objects, ranged and heaped together in disorderly-seeming order. Around three sides of the room run a set of shelves, nearly reaching to the ceiling. On the shelf nearest to the door stands a small chest, with drawers; within are portraits of absent lovers and lost children; lockets to be exhibited at some critical moment in the play; a golden-linked chain, with a heart attached, —such as Rosalind gives to Orlando, with the sweet words,

"Gentleman, wear this for me,
One out of suits with fortune,—that could
give more,
But that her hand lacks means."

A rude cross, "carved by no craftsman's hand," such as St. Pierre recognizes on the neck of Mariana, and then discovers his sister; the snuff-box which that drawer of a long bow, Claude Melnotte, declares Louis the Fourteenth gave to his great-great-grandmother; and the diamond ring with which the same veracious individual asserts the Doge of Venice married the Adriatic. Watches of various sizes, and apparently varying value. . . . A set of purses, of different textures—the velvet purse of the benevolent lady, filled with golden coin, and opening easily to dispense charities; the dingy leathern purse of the miser, only unclosing to be filled; the honest-looking, well-stuffed purse of the farmer; the empty silken purse of the spendthrift. . . .

One gigantic key hangs by itself; it is the one with which the Duke locks up the fiery Juliana, informing the audience that there is "much virtue in a lock and key," but forgetting to tell them that the true "padlock" is "on her mind." . . .

On the shelves lie truncheons; golden sceptres; a velvet cushion with a crown; the three coffers from which Portia's love must make his choice to win a wife; the rustic basket filled with red berries (made of red flannel), which Parthenia bewitches the rude Ingomar into carrying. . . .

In one corner stand brooms for "singing chambermaids"; crooks for shepherds and shepherdesses; spears and staffs; walking-sticks and canes of all descriptions,—from the gold-headed cane of the opulent old father, the rough stick of the . . . farmer, whose duty it is in all plays to protect injured innocence, the whalebone whip of the dandy, to the well-worn walking-crutch of Juliet's nurse.—From "Mimic Life, or Before and Behind the Curtain," by ANNA CORA RITCHIE. (1855.)

August Afternoon

The August afternoon draws to
a lazy close,
Petunias flaunt their colors
on a sunny bank,
Grasshoppers play a persistent
tune;
Out on the curb, a sedan
of a gentle green
Waits in the sun. Perhaps it
is Mistress Summer's
And she will presently go to it
Gowned in summer colors strewn
with daisies and background
of delphinium and cloud.
The trees throw deep summer
shadows, and it is tree time
up the street where the foliage
spreads.

HELEN ECKERT

With the Blooming of the Orchards

IF CALIFORNIA has lost some of the aboriginal loveliness that clothed her fertile valleys before the white occupation, she has but put on another charm in her cultivated areas, soberer but still very appealing. No sight in the State is more entrancing than the annual blooming of the orchards, which is made the more effective by the custom of the orchardists to specialize in different districts. In the valleys of the south, for instance, are mile upon mile of citrus-fruit trees; in the San Joaquin is the stronghold of the peach and the nectarine; the Sacramento Valley is the principal home of the pear; in the Pajaro Valley, apple is king, the prune and the apricot share the throne in Santa Clara County. . . .

Beginning with the blooming of the almonds, which may occur in January, though it is not usually to be counted upon until February, the orchards reach the high tide of their bloom about the first of April. To most tourists the prince of the fruit trees is the orange. The apricot and the prune are only varieties of the plum, the nectarine and the almond forms of the peach, and there is nothing particularly novel in the sight of a plum tree or a peach tree; but the orange to the New Englander or the Middle Westerner is a fruit of romance. . . . To drive on a day in March along a country road where the sunshine lies warm and the larks and mocking birds are singing, and where behind rose-hedges are unnumbered orange trees, crowned like brides for their bridal with myriads of starry, perfumed blossoms while yet the golden spheres of fruit are thick upon them, or to saunter through a grove when the petals are dropping and lodging in your hair and on your shoulders and whitening all the earth about you—that is to feel yourself set down in the orchard of the Hesperides, and the Greek fable does not seem much of a myth after all.—From "With the Flowers and Trees in California," by Charles Francis Saunders. (New York: McBride.)

for Thinkers

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U. S. Submarines Bar Japan From Taking What It 'Has' in East Indies

Lush Fruits of Conquest Still Dangle Out of Reach

Only Axis member to change from 'have-not' to 'have' nation during war finds longer road to spoils than appears 'on the surface'—All kinds of ships are pressed into service—Oil in 'promising' stage.

By Pieter V. Anen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

First, and so far the only member of the Axis triumvirate to change from a "have-not" to a "have" nation is Japan. At least, that is what the Japanese were told by their home radio on July 29 in a radiocast recorded by the Netherlands Information Bureau

According to the Japanese spokesman, the change has been brought about by the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies. However, it was admitted that there still are some problems to be tackled before the Japanese will be able fully to enjoy the fruit of their conquest.

"The difficulty at present," the announcer said, "is that the materials we have cannot be brought to Japan because of the lack of transportation facilities. If we can solve the problem of shipbuilding, we need be afraid of nothing."

Rarely has an "if" formed as considerable an obstacle. Eighteen months ago, when the Japanese entered the East Indies, they found the harbors full of scuttled ships. With quite a bit of fanfare it was announced that soon these scuttled ships would be made seaworthy again.

Salvage Versus Sinkings

Actually, until last June only 18,000 tons of Allied shipping sunk in Eastern waters had been salvaged by the Japanese. Until approximately the same date, about 176 Nipponese non-naval vessels, mainly cargo carriers, had been sunk by American submarines.

Therefore, instead of increasing the tonnage of their merchant marine, the conquest of the East Indies diminished it considerably.

Their shortage of steel forced the Japanese to concentrate on the building of small wooden, and even rubber, ships. The first was not completed until last February, and a later model, a "Special wood and steel ship" was sent on its initial voyage only two weeks ago, as announced by the Japanese Domei news agency.

Oil Delayed

Yet, apart from the problem of transportation, the Japanese appear to have been not very fortunate in their endeavors to throw East Indian production into high gear.

Oil production has not even begun in Borneo, Java, and Sumatra. It "will start at any time," according to a recent statement from the Japanese Board of Information. The present situation can be be judged from the fact that gasoline is rationed in Java.

The tin smelters started working last month, but the loss of foreign markets caused the price of tin to drop by 50 per cent. This is one of the instances which prove that the mere possession of raw materials or industrial plants is in itself of no great avail. Other examples are provided by the Indies' vast rubber and sugar plantations.

Large surpluses of rubber as well as sugar are accumulating in the Indies. Although both of them can be stored for an almost indefinite period, the Japanese authorities must look with some apprehension on the growing stocks, for no buyer is in sight far and wide.

Vanishing Purchasers

Last January, an agreement was reached between the Axis partners binding Japan to conserve its rubber and sugar surpluses for the exclusive postwar use of Germany and Italy. Now, however, Italy has dropped out of the deal, and the prospect of selling to Germany is rapidly fading.

It is probably due to Japanese doubts concerning the fate of its allies that the military authorities in the Indies recently took over 60 per cent of the rubber acreage in Malaya and Sumatra with the apparent intention of destroying the trees and replacing the plantations with rice fields.

At the present, rice is being rationed throughout the Indies, as is coconut oil. Dried fish, the second most important item in the Javanese diet is scarce, and the same goes for meat and eggs.

A recent decree ordered Indonesians to list all "goods of importance," such as machines, electric articles, photographic cameras, and wire. Presumably these goods are to be seized and exported to Japan as evidence of how profitable the conquest of the Indies has proved.

War Department Offers Bonus For Employee Suggestions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—So well has the employee-suggestion plan worked in private industry, saving thousands of dollars and producing many improvements in design and operation, that the Government is adopting it in the War Department.

The cash-award plan, known as "Ideas for Victory," has been in effect in the Department since July 1, and is proving its worth, according to E. S. Taylor, Chairman of the new Board on Civilian Awards. It is designed, Mr. Taylor says, to stimulate submission of suggestions by the more than 1,300,000 War Department employees throughout the country, in a campaign to eliminate waste, conserve manpower, and speed up production. Every civilian employee is eligible. Under the plan cash awards from $5 to $250 go to workers whose suggestions result in material economies or prove stimulating to morale.

Pioneer of Movement

Mr. Taylor is a pioneer in the employee-suggestion movement. He has headed the Suggestion and Awards System of the Pullman Company here since its establishment a couple of years ago. He retains his position here, but goes to Washington periodically on loan by the Pullman Company, at the request of Henry L. Stimpson, Secretary of War.

The Pullman Company, Mr. Taylor says, has paid over $100,000 to employees for their ideas. Within the two-year period the company has received 60,000 suggestions from 30,000 workers, about 15 per cent of which were adopted.

Suggestions range from new short-cut methods of bookkeeping, to means of protecting the fingers of workers who trundle heavy carts around the plant.

Committees Established

Under the Government plan, local suggestion committees are being established at field installations employing 500 or more civilians. Installations with fewer than 500 will be represented by the committee in the next higher unit.

Mr. Taylor reports that suggestion boxes are appearing in the enormous Pentagon Building in Washington and ideas are beginning to come in.

"I was delighted to see the enthusiasm displayed," said Mr. Taylor. "It means that employees of the War Department are going to put the local committees and the board to work studying their plans to eliminate waste, conserve manpower, and speed up production."

The War Department plan will be by far the largest thing of this kind attempted. It is figured there will be more than 2,000 committees functioning.

Soldier Abroad 'Says It With Music' To Philadelphia Wife on Anniversary

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Ben Cannavo and Margaret Fiore were married a year ago last night. Three weeks later he went into the Army, and a month after that, to North Africa.

Mrs. Cannavo was lonesome tonight because it was their anniversary and Ben was many miles away, and worried, because she received a letter from the Red Cross asking her to stay home to receive a message.

At 9 o'clock the doorbell rang, and in walked five musicians, carrying a bass violin, a cello, a violin, a saxaphone, and a mandolin.

"Your husband sent us," said the leader, "to play the songs you like."

While they played the program Mr. Cannavo had selected, Mrs. Cannavo kept repeating, "I don't know what to say. Wasn't it wonderful of him to think of this?"

The musicians said Mr. Cannavo wrote Frank Luizzi, President of the musicians' union, more than a month ago, to arrange the serenade and sent $20 to pay the musicians.

When the orchestra finished playing — "Liebestraum," "Tales from the Vienna Woods," "I Love You Truly" and the Wedding March from "Lohengrin"—the musicians handed Mrs. Cannavo the $20 "to buy an anniversary present."

"I won't spend the money," she said, "I want everybody here to write their names on this bill and I'm going to keep it as a remembrance."

Associated Press from United States Navy

Keeping Things Moving on Kiska

While men in the foreground, by means of a megaphone, direct landing operations along a stony ramp on Kiska on the first day of its invasion by United States forces, a crew loads ammunition onto a tractor-trailer. Each man is busy with his appointed task.

Drive for Clothes Emphasizes Need of Greeks

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Spyros P. Skouras, President of the Greek War Relief Association, has launched from his New York headquarters a drive to collect 20,000,000 garments and articles of bed clothing for shipment to Greece.

Addition of clothing to the relief work for Greece carries forward a program that stands alone in this war as an example of feeding people in Nazi-occupied areas through the battle lines.

Success of the Greek feeding program is affirmed by officials here who report that the small amounts of food sent in have been just enough to check the spread of starvation. Even now the top hope of relief officials with present supplies is to place 1,400 calories a day on the plates of each Greek being helped. A recent reliable summary shows only 1,082 calories as assured. The rest depends on local supplies. Normally in Greece 2,400 calories are required. Europe's peacetime average runs up toward 3,000 calories, so the Greeks are getting along on less than half of that.

Clothing Even Scarcer

The clothing situation is even worse, declared Mr. Skouras in his New York announcement.

"This appeal is as important as any this Association has made since its inception in 1940," he said. "It is a big job, but the need is desperate. Appeals for clothing are coming more frequently from Greece at this time than appeals for food. The people are in rags. The lack of clothing for children and the fact that thousands of children cannot keep clean because they have no change of clothing menace the health of the nation."

Harry A. Hill, Executive Vice-President of the Association, emphasized that when Greece is liberated, the whole population will have to be clothed. He said clothing was needed for the well-to-do as well as for the poor. He stressed that no clothing has been shipped to Greece since the occupation.

Because of admiration for the Greek people and the brave stand they took that first cracked the prestige of Fascist legions, ready hands have come to their relief. The Association headed by Mr. Skouras has received more than $10,000,000. In Canada, a Greek relief fund goal was set at $5,000,000 recently, but brought in $7,000,000.

The story of the Greek relief operation has reached the public only piecemeal. There have been many controversies over it, because advocates of feeding through the Nazi lines in northern Europe have sought to use the Greek success as a clincher on their arguments. Those who believe that feeding in Belgium, France and other occupied areas must wait until the Nazis are driven out, have been quick to insist that Greece is an exception.

Many Obstacles Overcome

From extensive inquiries in Washington and access to official reports, it appears that the Greek War Relief Association played a leading, if not the leading, part. Mr. Skouras and his associates overcame many obstacles to this modest feeding plan for a people second to none in democratic convictions and courage.

Suffering became acute in Greece almost immediately after the Axis had overrun the country. Greece in normal times relies on a free flow of imported breadstuffs, meat, and salt fish. It is also a country with few industries even for such light basic necessities as clothing.

When the United States Legation Staff left Athens in July, 1941, starvation was imminent for thousands of Greeks. Mortality figures for Athens and the Piraeus rose from 1,445 in that month to 6,615 in December. Births declined from 1,180 to 679.

Greece was caught between two grindstones. The Nazis had no interest in saving the country from starvation, since Greece had nothing for them after the food they could sieze had been exhausted. There were no factories comparable to those of Belgium or the Netherlands. The only rail connection with Germany, a single line track, had been broken by the fighting.

The Allies, despite their full sympathy for Greece, had a war on their hands even to keep fighting ships afloat in the Mediterranean, and had abandoned that route for merchant ships.

The first relief of Greece accordingly came from within the blockade. It has been charged that the United States and Britain sat back while the Turkish and their Red Crescent, equivalent of the American Red Cross, came to the rescue of Greece. So far as the facts have been made available, it would seem that the Greek relief work sprang from many sources, not one alone.

As that winter of 1940-41 deepened, friends of Greece in many countries tried to do something. They knew that less than one-fifth of the mountainous peninsula is arable, and that Greece's "bread basket" in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace had been wrenched away by Bulgaria. Those areas produce more than a third of Greece's grains, and have only about an eighth of the total population.

Greece traditionally has concentrated on production of luxury items, not food staples. Before 1918 the country imported 70 per cent of its grain. By stimulation of local farming this figure had been cut to 30 per cent in recent prewar years.

Just before the Italian and German armies crashed into Greece, a drought cut wheat production from 950,000 tons as in 1938-39, to 450,000 tons in 1941-42. Other cereals dropped from 700,000 tons to 200,000 in the same period.

While Greece's own basic foodstuffs were thus seriously curtailed, imports suddenly had stopped. This cut off an additional 450,000 tons of wheat and 40,000 tons of other cereals.

Turkey Gives Aid

By the time the German and Italian armies had laid the land waste and requisitioned food for their own use, Greece entered the borders of national starvation.

London and Washington, whose faces had been set against relaxing the blockade or trusting the Nazis even to the extent of entering into plans for feeding Belgian or other children, received appalling reports on conditions in Greece.

The Greek War Relief Association brought its persuasive case to United Nations authorities.

Turkey manifested an active interest in helping Greece.

First relief came from inside the blockade, so that the question of relaxing the blockade itself could be sidestepped temporarily. The various forces at work on Greece's behalf resulted in the sailing of a Turkish ship, the Kurtulus. It arrived on Oct. 16, 1941, five and a half months after the fall of Athens.

Blockade Lifted

On that first mercy voyage the Kurtulus carried 14 tons of medical supplies donated by the Turkish Government, and 1,100 tons of food bought in Turkey and paid for by the Greek Government in Exile and the Greek War Relief Association. The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation handled the buying of supplies in Turkey.

With dried vegetables and other foods the Kurtulus made four trips before sinking in a storm on the fifth voyage. The International Red Cross supervised distribution of the food in Greece.

The next mercy ship was the Dumlupinar, chartered in the name of the Turkish Red Crescent.

During that winter the United Nations collaborated by unblocking Greek funds to permit drawing of about 2,000,000 Swiss francs.

Turkish food supplies soon gave out as that country itself entered a crisis. At this point Britain and the United States relaxed the blockade enough to permit passage of neutral Swedish ships. This was in the late winter and early spring of 1942. The Hallaren made several trips from Haifa, and one from Lisbon. In nine months, 42,300 tons of food reached Greece. Of this, 20,000 tons came from Turkey, and the rest from United Nations stocks in the Near East, supplemented by a shipment of 2,300 tons from the United States in March, 1942, on the Swedish ship Sicilia. The Greek War Relief Association paid for this.

Relief Bounds Limited

Grateful Greeks saw the starvation line driven back by these early shipments, but relief did not extend far beyond Athens and a few other cities.

Powerful influences were at work. In Washington, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles personally speeded negotiations which had encountered deep-seated resistance. The British Ministry of Economic Warfare came forward with a plan, and in February of 1942 this plan was placed before the Swedish Government. London and Washington gave it their full backing.

As a neutral, Sweden's Government approached Berlin. Negotiations continued to the end of July. Sweden agreed to be responsible for the general supervision of the feeding operation.

The whole plan turned on conditions laid down for control of food distribution. This is also the crux of proposals for other feeding plans in such countries as Belgium.

Germany Accepts Terms

Germany finally agreed to strict terms for Greece. They are:

1. All belligerents to give safe conduct to 45,000 tons of neutral Swedish shipping.
2. A neutral Swedish-Swiss Commission in Greece to control food distribution.
3. All relief food to go only to the Greek population and be distributed where the Commission decides need is greatest.
4. Local consumption of food by Axis armies or nationals to be replaced.
5. Commission and its staff to be sufficiently numerous for direct observation, supervision, inspection, and inquiry.

The United States and Britain formally approved this plan. On Aug. 7, 1942, the first ships sailed from Montreal.

In practice, the Commission has 30 members equally divided among Swedes and Swiss. An eminent Swedish jurist, Emil Sandström, is chairman. A staff of 800 Greek workers has its own trucks and automobiles. They have freedom of movement in fulfillment of their duties.

Canada donates 15,000 tons of wheat a month. The United States gives 3,000 tons of dried vegetables and 600 tons of evaporated milk a month, and pays most of the ship charter hire. The American Red Cross donates medical supplies. The Greek War Relief Association sends miscellaneous supplies and equipment.

Success of the Greek relief operation is generally affirmed among high Washington officials. Reports come through Sweden indicating that the Nazis are complying with the terms. Violation would stop the food shipments.

Women Now Outnumber Men On New Jobs by Five to One

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has released survey figures to show that mere man is becoming merer all the time in industry, with new employees feminine by nearly five to one.

The Department of Commerce knocked just about the last prop from under man's traditional position as the dominant worker with a study which reached the conclusion that the women are doing an excellent job—"with few exceptions are proving the equal of the men whom they replaced."

Of the 1,833,000 net increase in factory workers between April, 1942 and June, 1943, more than four-fifths belonged to women.

Some 30 per cent of all factory hands now working were formerly eligible for cradle rocking and inferential world-ruling, Secretary Perkins reported.

Men had things all their own way at the start of war production. Of the net 3,134,000 net increase in wage earners between October, 1939 and April, 1942, 84.6 per cent were men.

In the second phase of military manufacturing, however, the "slacks" forces engineered a complete reversal of the figures. From April, 1942, to June, 1943, the sex ratio of new employees in industry was 83.2 to 16.8 per cent in favor of the women.

The Secretary noted that her girls in factories were rapidly shifting from nondurable goods manufactures. In aircraft, shipbuilding and even locomotives, the proportion of women workers rose from 1 per cent in October, 1941, to 20 per cent in June, 1943. The actual number of women in these heavy industries zoomed from 4,300 in April, 1941, to 486,800 in June, 1943.

Italian Unrest Bubbles Under Lid Set by Rome

Discontent which started in Milan and Turin seems to have reached Capital itself—New Government becoming more disliked each day—Actual uprising depends on position of Germans.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—G. A. Borgese, head of the Italian Government's Department of Press and Propaganda in 1917 and 1918, asserted Aug. 25 that subsidence of Italian riots for peace was due "to the disheartening influence of the lack of direction in the policy of the Allies."

"Still worse," said Mr. Borgese, now professor of Italian Literature at the University of Chicago, in an address before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, "is the widespread conviction [in Italy] that the Western Allies, overtly or covertly, support the Savoy-Badoglio regime."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 30—Politically interested circles here are asking, what happened to the Italian revolutionary movement which seemed on the way a week ago?

At that time it seemed that only a spark was needed to set off a revolution in Milan, Turin and other cities.

News of the unrest in Turin and Milan which was widely discussed here during the last 10 days seems to have penetrated as far as Rome, for according to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Minister of Industry, Labor and Trade, Dr. Leopoldo Piccardi told a representative of the newspaper Stampa that he went to Turin because he heard of increasing unrest among working masses.

According to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Dr. Piccardi told the Stampa correspondent he believed the workers were capable of distinguishing the interests of their class from the higher interests of the nation.

"The state today is everyone," he said. "There is neither Minister nor worker, but only Italian."

Underground Rumbling

A dispatch to Die Tat from the Swiss-Italian border said: "From Rome come calls which seem mere phrases to the people. According to these calls, there is order and calm everywhere. The new Government, which gave all Italians new hope, is becoming more disliked every day as the Fata Morgana of peace, still has not become a reality. Underground there is boiling and rumbling."

There is plenty of further evidence in the Swiss and even in the Italian press that these words of Die Ttat are not exaggerated.

Rome aware of the true situation, has sought to prevent the unrest from boiling over. Under a law dated Aug. 4 arrests were made among leaders of Turin and Milan Communists who have a working agreement with the Liberals, Radical and Christian Socialists.

The big chiefs were not taken in these nets which caught subordinate leaders. Higher chiefs still are at large. In Turin there is a committee of five, all Italians, who have returned since the change of government. They direct distribution of pamphlets and other literature by flashlight signals.

What Is a "Communist?"

The word "Communist" used in connection with developments is rather difficult to define. For workers, who all use the word, it is more an expression of their desperate mentality than an illusion to an adherent of a definite poltiical ideology. For the opposition, leaders of "Communism" means something less extreme than it does for the workers, but they consciously lead workers to believe that they, too, are extremists or else workers would not follow them

The Communist leaders in Turin and Milan are optimistic about their strength. Turin and Milan each have about 1,000 paying members. Varese has a thoroughly organized Communist Party, with many subordinate or cell leaders in immediate contact with members. The only cloud on their horizon is the fear the Germans will enter the cities before things get rolling. In that case, action will be limited to attempted sabotage.

If the Germans retire north and east to positions which do not embrace Milan and Turin, the turnover may get under way without interference.

Those leaders who are optimistic possibly underestimate the anti-revolutionary trumps in the hands of the Government as well as other circumstances working against them.

Check on Refugees

Die Tat describes masses of refugees from Milan. The Government is very careful to direct the stream of refugees in such way as to limit the spread of extremism and break up any opposition. Only the nonextremist middle class can enter the industrial town of Varese, for example, whereas extremist working folk are pushed on to country regions around Piaeenza which are not extremist. Also, male workers are required to stay at their benches, whereas male members of the middle class are permitted to flee with their families unless they have official positions.

In Turin, Dr. Piccardi did not venture to give the workers a "pep talk," as at first planned. Radio Rome, according to Die Tat, stated that subjects discussed in conferences were the war, state of siege, salaries, life in factories, syndicates, and bombings.

The first salary group of city officials in Turin and Milan get 1,400 lire a month. A rabbit costs 150 to 200 lire, one kilo of bad beef 90, of bad meal 60, a sack of straw for refugees 80.

Negro Mess Boy on Transport Saves Allied Fliers From Flak

WITH UNITED STATES AMPHIBIOUS FORCES (AP)—Because a Negro mess boy from Valdosta, Ga., used to spend his spare time reading books on military aviation, he was able to tell friend from foe in the sky over Sicily and saved Allied batteries from shooting down their own planes.

A year ago, when Arthur James Goodwin joined the Navy, they put him aboard an assault transport as a mess boy in the officers' wardroom. All went along quietly until the transport sailed for an unknown destination—Sicily.

On the way across the Atlantic he was made a member of a gun crew and attended classes in plane identification. His knowledge of planes caught the attention of instructors who were impressed also with his excellent sight. As a result he was moved from an aft gun to a gun on the bridge.

When the Americans started in for the beaches Steward's Mate Goodwin took his place on the bridge. It was 11 p. m. Friday night.

He proved so valuable in identifying both enemy and friendly planes that he never left the bridge until Monday night.

His job was difficult, because enemy planes often became mixed up with friendly planes. Transport planes that carried paratroopers inland returned during the middle of the air attack. Spitfires and Beaufighters often dove on enemy bombers and fighters and this made it almost impossible for the American gunners to keep from shooting down some of their own planes.

At times the night sky would be full of planes and about the only thing the gunners could do was to shoot at the ones that dropped flares and bombs. It was tough going.

Arthur went through these battles calmly. He correctly identified the first Focke-Wulf 190s that bombed the landing beaches. When Spitfires attacked these enemy craft, Arthur identified them and prevented his ship from shooting at them.

He was the first man aboard to identify three German JU 88s that roared in to attack the convoy. On another occasion he prevented fire at some Mustangs.

Through it all this country boy said the only time he was really afraid was when Nazi planes dropped three bombs into the water one hundred feet from his ship. The ship quivered and reeled but escaped damage.

Arthur's only plane ride to date was in a barnstorming plane at the county fair at Valdosta. Strangely enough he doesn't remember what type it was.

Rumanian Royalty Visits U. S. Fliers

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 28—Delayed. (AP)—King Michael and Queen Helen of Rumania visited about 70 United States fliers imprisoned at Sinaia soon after the Ploesti oil field raid Aug. 1, a semi-diplomatic report said today.

During the royal visit the King, who speaks English easily, was said to have offered to write to prisoners' families personally.

This report said the Americans were imprisoned in one of the many fine hotels of the town, which is a summer resort built up in the reign of King Carol. The wounded were said to be receiving special medical care. Those who were killed received military honors at a "heroes' cemetery" at Ploesti.

Cairo dispatches Aug. 2 announced that 20 of the huge fleet of United States Liberators which struck Ploesti oil installations failed to return. The men held at Sinaia were among those who parachuted or landed cripped craft on enemy soil.

Financial News and Comment

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange;

Today's Sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	188,590
1943 volume to date	211,111,436
1942 volume to date	67,160,777

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	49.2	Prev. day	49.2
Month ago	49.2	Year ago	36.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	58½	58½	58½	—1⅛
Adams Exp (.15g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
Adams-Millis ¾g	1	30	30	30	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Alleghany Corp	10	2⅛	2	2	
Alleghany pf ww	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Alleg pf $30 ww	5	23	22¾	23	— ¼
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El ¾g	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	90	107	106½	107	— ½
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	77	76¾	76¼	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ⁴⁄₁₀e	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Cudahy Packing	1	17½	17½	17½	
Curtis Publishing	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
Louisv & Nash 5g	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
Southern Ry (2g)	6	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ½
South Ry pf 3¾g	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Sou Ry M&O 4 †	20	55	55	55	
Sparks-Withington	1	4½	4½	4½	
Spencer Kell 1.30g	2	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Sperry Corp (¾g)	6	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
Spiegel Inc	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Spiegel pf 4½ †	190	54½	53½	54½	+1⅜
Squibb & S pf5 †	30	116½	116½	116½	
Stand Brands .10g	33	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Std G&E $4 pf	14	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Std G&E $6 pr pf	3	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Std G&E $7 pr pf	9	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
Stand O Cal 1.35g	10	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
Stand Oil Ind (1a)	8	35¼	35	35	+ ¼
Stand Oil NJ 1a	8	56⅞	56½	56¾	+ ⅜
Stand Steel Sprg	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Sterling Drug 2¼g	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
Stewart Warn ½	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
West Ch pf 4½ †	90	110	109¼	110	+ ¾
Wheeling Stl ¾g	1	21	21	21	— ¼
Wheel St pr pf5 †	10	67½	67½	67½	
White Motor (¾g)	3	21	29⅞	20⅞	
White Rk M Sp	5	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
Wilcox Oil & Gas	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Willys-Overland	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Willys-Overland pf	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Wilson & Co	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Wilson $6 pf 4½k	3	79	78	79	+ ¾
Woolw'h FW 1.60	7	38⅝	38¼	38½	
Worthington P&M	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Yale & Towne .60	1	30¼	30	30	
Yellow Tr&C ¾g	17	18	18	18	— ⅛
Yellow Tr pf7 †	10	136½	136½	136½	—
Young Spg & W 1g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Youngst S&T 1½g	2	35¾	35½	35½	+
Yn S&T pf 5½ †	20	95¼	95	95¼	+1
Z					
Zenith Radio 1g	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Zonite Prod .10g	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (‡) ex-rights; (xw) without warrants.
(†) actual sales.
(°) Called shares. (¶) Ex-distribution.
(x) When distributed.

Stock Trends Indefinite In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Stocks generally held to slim area in today's market and, while a handful of favorites managed to inch forward, most leaders were at a standstill or in slightly lower ground.

The principal watchful-waiting arguments still included: Doubts regarding the forthcoming tax program, imminence of a record Government war bond drive, and thoughts of sudden invasion of continental Europe which might settle overnight the fate of the Axis in that sector. News from world battlefronts was cheerful but served mainly to accentuate peace problems which will confront industry.

Gold mines were in front at the start although these failed to follow through. Minor variations either way predominated near the close. Transfers were around 350,000 shares.

Advancing at intervals were Homestake, Bethlehem, Southern Railway, Anaconda, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Standard Oil (N. J.) and International Harvester. In the minus division the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, N. Y. Central, General Motors, Chrysler, Texas Co., Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Eastman Kodak, Westinghouse, Phelps Dodge, General Electric and Union Carbide.

In a do-nothing curb Aluminum of America was supported along with Technicolor, Sunray Oil and N. J. Zinc.

Cotton futures, in late trades, were up 20 to 55 cents a bale after showing initial improvement of about $1. At Chicago wheat was off ⅝ to up ¼ of a cent a bushel.

Bond Trend Mixed

The bond market again held in a small circle today with gains and losses about evenly divided in the main corporate groups. A few reorganization rails developed mild forward leanings in late dealings.

Childs Co. 5s of 1957 moved up around 2 points at one time but later lost the advantage and the company's matured 5s dropped about 2. The firm asked reorganization last week and the receiver today asked court permission to investigate its affairs at length, including the administration of present officers.

Several bonds of the North Western Railway moved up moderately along with Delaware & Hudson 4s and International Great Northern 5s. Some of the New Haven loans were higher.

Curtis Publishing Co. 3s lost around 2 points on small offerings. Others hovering close to Saturday's prices or losing moderately included International Telephone 4½s, Manati Sugar 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, 'Frisco 4½s and Seaboard 6s.

U. S. Governments and foreign dollar loans were quiet but generally steady.

Current Business Statistics

August 30, 1943

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Aug21	§§145.2	144.6	134.1
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Aug21	1987	2005	1844
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Aug21	4218	4239	3972
Electric power, mil. kwh.	Aug21	4264	4288	3674
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Sep 4	92.4	99.4	97.6
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Aug21	891	887	869
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Aug14	118	117	113
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Aug25	3904	4471	3189
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y. bill. d.	Aug25	3542	3864	3043
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Aug25	9137	8586	3525
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	Aug25	1110	1290	2340
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Aug18	5740	5714	6712
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Aug18	34311	33796	26718
Investments, mil. dol.	Aug18	37480	37356	23883
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Aug27	[illegible]	[illegible]	½@[illegible]
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Aug27	1	1	1
Commerc. paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	Aug27	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Aug27	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Aug27	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Aug25	18303	18214	13057
Exchange rates, pound sterling, dol.§	Aug27	4.02@4.04	4.02@4.04	4.03¾
Failures, commercial, number	Aug19	54	60	147
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Aug25	22292	22291	22747
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	Aug28	76.1	76.1	63.2
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	Aug28	°1.82	°1.83	2.02
Stock averages, dol.‖	Aug28	49.2	49.4	36.8
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Aug28	2698	2941	1788
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926=100	Aug21	§§102.8	§§102.7	98.9
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Aug21	§§123.8	§§122.9	106.4
Foods, 1926 = 100	Aug21	105.8	105.1	100.8
28 basic commodities, Aug. 1939 = 100	Aug27	177.8	177.2	166.9
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Aug27	162.8	162.6	161.4
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Aug27	215.5	213.8	181.1
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Aug27	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, 1⅛ staple, $ per lb.††	Aug27	.205	.202	.188
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb.**	Aug27	.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Aug27	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96°, duty pd., N. Y., $ per lb.	Aug27	.037	.037	.037
Wheat No. 2 H'd Win., Kan C., $ per bu	Aug27	1.421	1.400	1.118
Wool tops, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Aug27	‡‡1.370	‡‡1.340	‡‡1.215

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. °On fewer issues. zRevised.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	2⅜s 60-65	100.5	100.5	100.5
7	3s 80 New York City Bonds	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝

Corporation Bonds

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1400	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Darby Pet (1g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	DennisonMfgA (.30g)	3⅝	3⅜	3½
1900	DetMichStove(.20g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Domin Stl & Coal	10	10	10
100	Duval Tex Sul (½g)	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
900	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	34	32¼	34
125	East G&F 6pf(3k)	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	East Sta Corp	54½	54½	54½
25	East G&F prpf (4½)	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	East Sta pf A	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	East Sta pf B	7⅛	6⅞	7
3900	El Bond & Sh	79¾	79¾	79¾
300	El Bond & Sh pf (63	75½	75½	75½
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	29	29	29
100	Elgin Nat Wat (¾g)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
300	Emerson Elec (.20g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Equity Corp			

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
4000	Unit Gas	2¾	2½	2¾
100	Unit Gas pf(9k)	120¾	120¾	120¾
800	Unit Gas war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Unit Lt & P pf	49½	49½	49½
25	Unit Milk Prod(1½g)	38	38	38
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	72¼	72¼	72¼
100	Unit Spclties (.30g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	US & I Sec pf(2k)	72½	72	72½
400	U S Foil B (.30g)	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
1000	Unit Wall Pap(.10g)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	Utah P&L pf(5¼k)	50	49	49¾
100	Valspar Corp	1¼	1¼	1⅛
10	Virg Pub Svc pr	70	70	70
200	Wentwth Mfg (⅜g)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	West Va C & C (½e)	4½	4½	4½
100	West Air Lines	9½	9½	9½
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	3	3	3
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Wright Harg (h.30)	3	3	3

Total stock sales today, estimated, 100,000 shares, year ago 42,185 shares.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.47¼	1.46⅛	1.46¼	1.46⅞	
Minneapolis	1.39⅛	1.38⅝	1.38⅝	1.39¼	
Kansas City	1.40¾	1.40⅝	1.40⅝	1.40¾	
Winnipeg (Oct)	1.09¼	1.08⅞	1.09¼	1.08⅞	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.48⅝	1.47⅞	1.48⅛	1.48⅜	
Minneapolis	1.40⅝	1.39¾	1.40⅛	1.40⅝	
Kansas City	1.42⅛	1.41¾	1.47⅞	1.42⅛	
Winnipeg	1.08	1.07¾	1.07¾	1.07¾	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.50⅛	1.49½	1.49¾	1.49¾	
Minneapolis	1.42¼	1.41⅞	1.42⅛	1.42⅜	
Kansas City	1.43¼	1.42⅞	1.42⅞	1.43⅛	
Winnipeg	1.08⅝	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.08⅜	
Sept. Oats					
Chicago	74⅛	73⅛	74	74⅛	
Minneapolis	70¾	70⅛	70⅝	70⅝	
Winnipeg (Oct)	....	....	51½	51½	
Rye, Chicago					
Sept	1.03⅜	1.03⅝	1.02⅛	1.02¾	1.03⅝
Dec.	1.05⅝	1.05⅝	1.04⅛	1.04¾	1.05⅝
May	1.07½	1.07½	1.06¼	1.06⅞	1.07⅛
July	1.07⅛	1.07½	1.06½	1.07	1.07⅛

Wool

Grease

October	....	....	....	98.5n	98.5
December	....	....	....	94.5n	94.5
March	....	....	....	90.2n	89.5
May	....	....	....	89.0b	88.3
July	....	....	....	86.7n	86.0
Tops					
October	136.0	136.0	136.0	134.0b	134.5
December	....	....	....	128.0b	128.0
March	121.2	121.2	120.0	120.2b	120.0
May	116.5	116.5	116.0	115.5b	115.5
July	113.2	113.2	112.0	112.0b	112.0

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

October	20.28	20.39	20.28	20.36	20.08
December	20.14	20.29	20.14	20.26	20.12
March	20.01	20.18	20.00	20.14	20.00
May	19.87	20.08	19.87	20.04	19.89
July	19.77	19.98	19.76	19.90	19.76

Spot 21.28

Black Pepper

Closing prices, Aug., Sept., Oct. 6.63 bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs		
October	43.40	43.40
Potatoes		
November	2.98	2.95
January	3.25	3.25

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Accumulated				
Bush Term Bldgs pf	75c	..	10- 1	9-15
Mangel Strs Corp pf	$1.25	..	9-15	9- 3
New Eng P S $6 pf	75c	..	9-14	8-31
Do $7 pf	87½c	..	9-14	8-31
Rockwood & Co pf	$1.25	..	9- 3	8-24
Sorg Paper Co pf A	$1.50	..	10- 1	9- 4
Do pf B B	$1	..	10- 1	9- 4
Increased				
McKesson & Robbins	65c	..	9-15	9- 4
Initial				
Sloss Shef S&Iron New)	30c	..	9-21	9-10
Do pf (New)	30c	..	9-21	9-10
Irregular				
Cons Coppermines	19c	..	9-15	9- 7
Hinde & Dauch Paper	50c	..	10- 1	9- 4
Regular				
Amer Hawaiian SS	75c	..	9-30	9-15
Amer Mch & Met	25c	..	9-30	9-10
Am Tobacco pf	$1.50	..	10- 1	9-10
Beech Creek R R	50c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Bell Tel (Ca.)	$2	Q	10-15	9-23
Can Canners	12½c	Q	10- 1	9-15
C Stl & Wire Co 6% pf	75c	Q	9-20	9-10
David & Frere Ltd "A"	25c	Q	9-30	9-15
Duquesne Lt Co 5%pf	$1.25	Q	10-15	9-15
East Malleable Iron Co.	50c	..	9-10	8-24
Pam Play Can Cor. Ltd	25c	..	10- 1	9-15
Gen Mills pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-10
Helme (G. W.) Co.	$1	..	10- 1	9- 4
pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9- 4
Hercules Powder	50c	—	9-25	9-14
Hewitt Rubber Corp	25c	Q	9-15	9- 1
Hickok Oil Corp. Cl "A"	25c	..	9-15	9- 4
Do Cl "B"	25c	..	9-15	9- 4
Do 7 prior pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-18
Do 5 pf	31¼c	Q	10- 1	9-18
Hinde & Dauch Papr Co 5				
pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9- 4
Intl Salt Co	50c	..	10- 1	9-15
Imp Paper & Col Corp	75c	..	10- 1	9-17
Katz Drug Co$4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	10- 1	9-15
Lone Star Cem	75c	Q	9-30	9-12
Mathieson Alk Wks	25c	..	9-30	9- 8
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	9-30	9- 8
McKinnon Str Stl	$1.25	Q	9-15	8-31
MicromaticHone	15c	..	9- 7	9- 2
Minn M & Mfg	30c	..	9-10	9- 3
Miller Tl & Mfg Co	5c	Q	9-30	9-23
Package Mchy	50c	Q	9- 1	8-20
Paraffine Cos	50c	Q	9-27	9-10
Do 4 pf	$1	Q	10-15	10- 1
Plymouth Oil	25c	Q	9-30	9- 8
P S of N Hamp $6 pf	$1.50	Q	9-15	8-31
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	9-15	8-31
Rohr Aircraft Cp	25c	Q	9-10	8-31
Sparks-With 6 convpf	$1.50	Q	9-15	9- 7
Spencer Trask Fd	12½c	Q	9-13	9- 8
Unexcelled Mfg	12½c	Q	9-15	9- 1
United Elastic Corp	35c	..	9-24	9- 2
United Mer&Mfrs Mgt	50c	..	9-15	9- 4
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-15
Do	$1.25	Q	1- 3	12-17
Do	$1.25	Q	4- 1	3-15
Do	$1.25	Q	7- 1	6-15
Wheeling Steel	25c	..	9-24	9- 3
White Motor Co	25c	..	9-17	9-10

Broker's Loans Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $[illegible] in the week ended Aug. 25, an increase of $57,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $397,000,000.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 30

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.50a	Bos & Alb	97	97	97	98½
2.00	Bos Edison	31⅞	31½	31⅝	31⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	69	68½	68½	69
..	B&M A pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
..	B&M st A pf	4⅝	4¾	4¾	4½
.50a	Copper Range	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
1.00b	Employers Grp	32½	32½	32½	33⅜
.20a	Int'l But Hole	9	9	9	9
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	104⅝	104	104⅝	103⅞
1.20a	Torrington	34	34	34	34
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72¼	71⅝	72¼	71⅞
..	Utah M & T	30c	30c	30c	30c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Sparks-Withington Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sparks-Withington Co., peacetime makers of automobile and metal accessories, reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $[illegible] 216, equal to 84 cents a common share, compared with $679,845, or 73 cents a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:40
5	Am G&E 3¾s 70	109	109	109
15	Am P&L 6s 2016	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¾	107⅝	107¾
3	As Elec 4½s 53	70½	70½	70½
3	As G&E 4½s 48	20⅛	20¼	20¼
5	As G&E 4½s 49	20¼	20¼	20¼
9	Birm El 4½s 68	104½	104¼	104½
2	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Cen Pow & Lt 3¾s 69	106½	106½	106½
8	Cen St El 5½s 54	36¼	35½	36¼
1	Cen St El 5s 48	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	56	56	56
4	Cin St Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	95¾	95¾	95¾
15	Cities Ser 5s 50	96¾	96⅝	96¾
2	Cit S P&L 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
34	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	98	97⅝	98
41	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	98½	98⅜	98½
11	East G&F 4s 56 A	88⅝	88	88
25	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98	98	98
13	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
5	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	102½	102½	102½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	87	87	87
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	83¾	83¼	83⅛
10	Inters Pow 5s 57	85	84½	85
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	68½	68½	68½
1	Midland Val 5s 43	90½	90½	90½
2	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105⅝	105½	105⅝
9	Minn P&L 5s 55	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	100½	100½	100½
10	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	107½	107½	107½
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12	N Eng G&E 5s 50	67½	67¼	67¼
14	N Eng G&E 5s 47	67¾	67⅝	67¾
1	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
8	N Eng Pow 5s 48	94	93⅝	94
5	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	85	85	85
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	107½	107½	107½
3	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106	106	106
5	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	So Cal Ed 3s65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	Stand G&E 6s 51	82⅝	82	82⅝
10	Starrett Corp 5s 50	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2	Twin CRT 5½s52A	93⅛	93	93
5	Unit L&Rl 5½s52	103	102⅞	103
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	York Rys 5s47 st	93½	93½	93½

Foreign Bonds

5	Russ 5½s 1921	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	Stines 6s 46 2d st	20½	20½	20½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Home Buyers Warned of Real Estate Boom

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prospective home buyers have been warned by the heads of three federal agencies to guard against "an incipient real estate boom bringing inflated prices to some parts of the country.

The statement was issued by John B. Blandford, Jr., administrator of the National Housing Agency (NHA), Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and John H. Fahey of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration (HLBA).

"While the situation is 'spotty' and prices are still realistic in many communities, . . . an incipient real estate boom is in the making in some sections of the country," they said.

"This reflects primarily the impact of rising consumer incomes upon the reduced supply of houses for purchase, resulting from the necessary limitation of new construction to the minimum required for essential immigrant war workers."

Dangerous Trend

Mr. Blandford declared that "inflated real estate prices, caused by wartime conditions in many industrial areas, represented a dangerous trend and should be guarded against in the interest of property owners, home-financing institutions and communities."

Mr. Fahey and Mr. Ferguson asserted:

"Real estate leaders and home financing institutions are as concerned as the government with the threat of real estate inflation and have expressed the hope that prices can be held in line, realizing that inflated values will lead to future difficulties."

Mr. Blandford said "rising prices for residential real estate run directly counter to the Government's anti-inflationary policies and contain the seeds of future deflation, with the threat of many foreclosures loss of homes by the home-owning public, loss of investments by lending institutions, and heavier obligations for the Federal Government."

Mr. Fahey warned that needless buying at inflated levels might produce "another collapse in the mortgage investment market such as occurred in the depression."

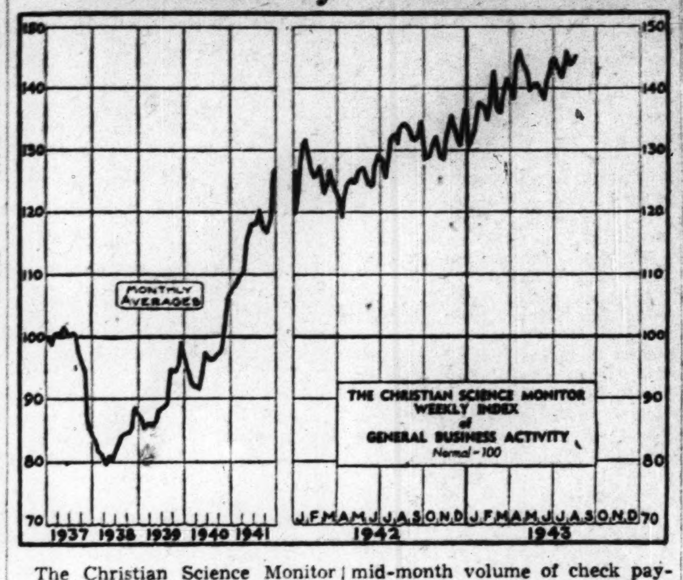
Conservational Valuations

The agency heads urged that prospective home buyers obtain "conservative valuations," reject offers that are out of line with the valuations, and "if mortgage financing is necessary, secure an amortizing loan requiring regular monthly payments against principal."

FHA announced, meanwhile, that its field offices were launching a survey in all "important" housing markets to determine the ability of the construction industry to resume home-building operations promptly after the war.

The survey is to establish "first-hand information on the prospective demand for new privately financed housing in these markets after the war, the availability of suitable sites on both developed and undeveloped land; and the probable capacity of the private building industry in each locality in the immediate postwar period."

Rise in Business Activity Recorded by Monitor Index



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity recorded an advance during the third week of August. Although the index failed to recover to the level of the end of July, it continued the upward trend begun in June. For the week ended Aug. 21, the index registered 145.2 (prel.), compared with 144.6 for the previous week and 134.1 for the week ended Aug. 22, last year.

A moderate advance in one of the series was only partially offset by modest declines in the other two.

Bank debits outside New York City topped expectations for the mid-month volume of check payments. Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued to rise, but the week's gain was somewhat less than usual for the season.

A decline in electric power production was slightly larger than the customary mid-August dip, lowering the adjusted index for the first time in almost two months.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-terms trend:

	Aug. 21.* 1943	Aug. 14, 1943	Aug. 22, 1942
Combined index	145.2	144.6	134.1
Bk debits outside NYC	174.0	171.2	148.9
Elec power production	133.5	133.8	121.9
Misc carloadings	128.2	128.9	131.6

*Preliminary.

Bennett Says U. S. Soon Will Be Short Millions of Tires

CLEVELAND (AP)—The United States will be six to seven million tires short of its actual needs by the end of the year, Sparkes E. Bennett, national chief of the Office of Price Administration's tire rationing branch, declared.

"The situation is critical and will become even more so in the next 60 days," Bennett told an interviewer. "It would be well if all motorists realized this and took especially good care of the tires they have."

The OPA executive, here for conferences with regional OPA tire rationing officials, said statements by Rubber Director Jeffers that there would be 17,000,000 tires for strued as implying the supply strued as implying the supuply might be adequate.

Lack of New Truck Tires Seen Serious

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration (OPA) told local rationing boards that the shortage of new truck tires was increasingly serious. It instructed the boards to issue certificates for used truck tires whenever practicable.

The agency allocated 416,142 new truck and bus tires for distribution in September compared with 417,265 in August. Allocations of new truck tubes were 330,169 compared with 356,639 in August.

NAM Reports Wages Rising More Rapidly Than Cost of Living

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of manufacturers reported that "wages paid by manufacturers have been rising more rapidly than the cost of living."

In its publication, "Industry's View," the manufacturers group asserted figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics "show that since August 1939 average weekly wages of workers in manufacturing establishments throughout the country have gone up 82 4 per cent and living costs in this period (August 1939 to June 1943) have increased less than 27 per cent."

The NAM added:

"While price increases have been given much publicity, the sharp gains in wages usually have been ignored in published reports. Failure to consider wage increases along with increases in living costs has distorted the truth, has created confusion and has led to erroneous conlusions."

Declaring that the "main agitation for pay boosts comes from organized groups concentrated in manufacturing industries," the NAM asserted factory workers comprised less than 40 per cent of the nation's non-agricultural workers and added:

"If there are present wage injustices they are to be found in the white collar groups—certainly not among the manufacturing workers."

The association said that manufacturers' profit, expressed as a per centage of gross receipts in 1942, was 34 per cent smaller than in 1929 and 24 per cent smaller than in 1941.

Among conclusions drawn by the NAM was one that "any further increase in salaries and wages will boost the inflationary spiral by increasing prices, which in turn will be used as the basis for demanding still larger wage rises."

Explosives Output Has More Than Met All Military Needs

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Charles A. Higgins, President of the Hercules Powder Co., said that production of military explosives since the start of the war has always been as much as the armed forces "could ship, load and fire," and that smokeless powder and TNT production was being trimmed by the government.

Mr. Higgins compared the high output of explosives in contrast with production of ships, planes and tanks, adding that in less than four months after America entered the war powder production in the United States surpassed the peak output of the first world war.

The two factors which Mr. Higgins said were responsible for this achievement by the chemical industry were: 1—Efficient operating techniques which enabled plants to run at 150 per cent of estimated capacity, and, 2—Explosives plants were built to produce more powder than could be used to provide against contingencies such as sabotage, air raids or invasion.

"Explosives," said Mr. Higgins, "are basically nothing but chemical products. Thus, the chemical industry did not have the problems of conversion and of re-tooling but only of handling a tremendous expansion.

He added that there had been few strikes to impede progress.

New Statler Hotel Planned

CHICAGO (AP)—A new Statler Hotel, the first unit of which will cost more than $6,000,000 and have 1,500 rooms, will be built in Chicago as soon as present government restrictions on new construction are lifted, Michael C. Birnkrant, Statler representative in Chicago, says.

Pulpwood Action Seen Needed To Maintain Newsprint Supply

NEW YORK (AP)—A survey of the newsprint supply situation has shown that a further reduction in shipments to American newspapers is possible unless steps recommended by the industries in the United States and Canada are taken soon.

There is still room for considerable saving in the use of pulpwood from which paper is made, and at the same time it is still possible to increase the number of pulpwood cutters and thus help eliminate the major factor that is threatening to cut supplies.

Here are some ways to get more out of available pulpwood:

1. Reduce weights of millions of tons of book, writing and wrapping papers—most of these are chiefly "chemical" pulp papers and require from 80 to 100 per cent more wood than equal weights of newsprint and another "mechanical" pulp paper.
2. Reduce sulphite or "chemical" pulp percentages used in these types of paper. Some chemical pulp—which produces strength—is necessary, but with paper a critical material the fact that some writing and book and wrapping papers are virtually 100 per cent sulphite raises the question of conservation.
3. Use more waste paper over and above present quantities. This is considered practical.

Paper producers feel that American newspapers by use of newsprint in excess of quotas could bring on further restrictions in supplies for the fourth quarter.

Statistical Picture

Here's the statistical picture, admittedly pessimistic:

Planned shipments of United States, Canadian and Newfoundland mills totaled 2,024,500 tons for the first seven months of 1942—467,000 from United States mills, 1,470,000 from Canadian and 87,500 from Newfoundland.

Consumption for the period, as estimated by the newsprint association of Canada, was 2,159,000 tons.

Actually mills exceeded their expected shipments by sending 2,058,000 tons to the United States, but that total still was well under usage. Shipments for the seven months were: United States 479,000 tons, Canada 1,487,000 and Newfoundland 92,000.

The Boren Newsprint Investigating Committee which visited Canada last week, however, found that such excess shipments were not likely to continue since mill receipts of pulpwood are expected to decline because of a manpower shortage.

Newsprint Industry figures show that planned monthly shipments of 210,000 tons from Canada, 67,000 from United States mills and 12,500 from Newfoundland mills, would leave a 71,000-ton surplus in the third quarter if publishers cut their use 15 per cent from 1941 consumption. For the fourth quarter, on the same basis, there would be a deficit of 67,000 tons, or a net surplus for the last six months of 4,000 tons.

Leaves Out Exemptions

Such calculations, however, do not take into account the exemptions permitted under the War Production Board's "hardship" appeal ruling, permitting papers to ask for more than their quota under the limitation order. Supplemental grants of paper totaled 66,532 tons in the first quarter and 57,962 in the second. Even a partial continuation of such added demand would wipe out the 4,000-ton surplus.

The background of manpower shortages in the U. S. and Canada, basic cause of all the current newsprint shortage fear, remains dark.

In the United States the American Newspaper Publishers Association is helping with its campaign to encourage pulpwood cutting. The Boren committee is working for conservation of paper by government, and in addition has made recommendations it hopes will increase output of pulpwood. The committee, headed by Rep. Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma, holds tight to its belief that the way to break the log-jam in paper supplies is to increase production rather than divide up the scarcity.

In Canada, the paper mills are anxious to continue the current production rate and if possible to increase it.

Bond Buying Incentive Plan Being Weighed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The idea of "inducing" bond-buying by giving income tax deductions for purchases of war bonds would mean most to the big taxpayer.

It could make a sizable reduction in the amount of taxes paid by a persons whose income is in the upper surtax brackets.

This idea, like many others you'll be hearing about, is just at the talking stage. As proposed anonymously by an influential member of Congress, it would permit a taxpayer to deduct one-half the amount he puts into war bonds, up to a maximum deduction of 15 per cent of taxable income.

The Congressional leader linked this idea with a boost in the normal income tax rate from the present 6 per cent to 8 or 10 per cent.

He expressed belief the plan, if adopted, would greatly swell bond purchases.

Two Illustrations

Let's see how it would work out in a couple of cases—a married man with two children, earning $3,500 a year, and a man of the same family status but with an income of $15,000 a year.

First, the man with the $3,500 income.

His exemptions total $1,900—$1,200 as a married man, $350 each for the children. With deductions, say, of $350 for contributions, taxes, interest and so on, his surtax net income is $1250. At the present 6 per cent normal and 13 per cent surtax rates, with the 10 per cent earned income credit on the normal tax, his total income tax comes out to $218.60.

He's putting 10 per cent of his salary into war bonds. That's $350 a year. Under the proposed plan he could deduct half of that, or $175. But then if the normal tax were boosted to 10 per cent, his total normal and surtax would be $217.50—or just $1.10 less than at present. If the normal tax were made 8 per cent, the total figure would be $201.95.

Under the 15 per cent limitation, the maximum deduction he could get would be $187.50—if he bought $375 worth of bonds. The $25 additional bond purchase would give him an additional deduction of $12.50, which would save him—this would be the "incentive"—only a couple of dollars on his taxes. They would total $214.76 at the 10 per cent rate or $199.43 at 8 per cent, as compared, respectively, with the $217.50 and $201.95 he would pay if he simply maintained his present rate of purchases.

Second Case

Now let's look at the other side, the man with the $15,000 income.

At present rates, with deductions of, say, $1,500, his surtax net income would be $11,600. This puts the last $1,600 into the 32 per cent surtax bracket. His total normal and surtaxes are $3,147.

The Treasury hopes he's putting all the money he can into war bonds. Perhaps he's using 20 per cent of his income for this purpose—buying $3,000 worth a year.

If so, without an increase in the rate of his purchases, the proposed "incentive" plan would reduce his taxes to $2,942 at a 10 per cent normal tax rate, or to $2,764 at 8 per cent—a cut of $200 to $380. The deduction of one-half his bond purchases would drop him into a lower surtax bracket.

Under a 15 per cent limitation, his maximum bond deduction would be $1,740—if he bought $3,480 worth of bonds.

Then his taxes, at a 10 per cent normal tax rate, would come to $2,849.20; at 8 per cent, to $2,675.52.

In other words, by buying $480 worth of additional bonds, he could save himself $300 to $470 on his taxes.

Treasury Borrowing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury intends to borrow $21,000,000,000 during the last four months of this year.

Undersecretary Daniel W. Bell reported that government spending in that period will aggregate $35,000,000,000, while revenues will total only $14,000,000,000.

However, should the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan which opens September 9 follow the pattern of the two previous drives, most or all of the needed funds might come from war bond sales alone without recourse to banking sources.

The First War Loan last December was oversubscribed nearly $4,000,000,000 above the original $9,000,000,000 goal. The second, in April, aimed at $13,000,000,00 and brought in a total of $18,000,000,000. Thus a 40 per cent oversubscription of the approaching drive would net the full $21,00,000,000.

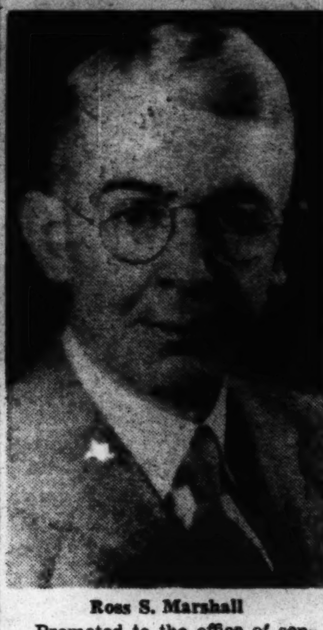
Banks, excluded from participation in the Third War Loan, will be offered an unspecified amount of securities later in the year, according to Treasury plans. Those funds, if the drive is oversubscribed, would be available to carry war financing into 1944.

El. Power's Idaho Stock Holdings to Be Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—The 450,000 shares of Idaho Power Co. common stock owned by Electric Power & Light Corp., will be offered for public distribution in the near future by a banking group headed by Blyth & Co., it was announced.

Sale of the Idaho stock, representing all of that company's outstanding common shares, will eliminate the interest of Electric Power & Light in the Idaho utility in accordance with the Holding Company Act.

Promoted



Ross S. Marshall

Promoted to the office of senior vice-president of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette railroads. Mr. Marshall formerly was vice-president of the roads.

WBP Approves Plant Additions for Rayon Cord Fabric Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board (WPB) has approved several plant expansion projects for the production of rayon cord fabric for use in synthetic rubber tires.

High tenacity rayon is considered necessary in large-size synthetic tires of the combat or heavy industrial type, in place of cotton cord, because of its heat-resistant qualities.

Expansions have been approved at Jackson, Mich., Columbus, Ga., and Cleveland, while a fourth big project, that of the Good-year-Decatur mills at Decatur, Ga., has gained WPB approval on condition the plant be located at Rockmart, Ga.

The Goodyear-Decatur firm sometime ago proposed to spend $1,247,000 on construtcion of a new factory building and the purchase and instalation of machinery for twisting and weaving rayon cord fabric.

WPB disapproved the project for location at Decatur, because of other war industry in the community which has reported a labor shortage, but said it would consider a different site. Rockmart was suggested and approved.

Other approvals in recent weeks include:

Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., $1,2549,000 for the purchase and installation of equipment for rayon cord production

Industrial rayon corporation of Cleveland, $787,000 for the reconditioning of machinery and its installation in an existing building.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Michigan, at Jackson, Mich., $200,000, for the purchase and installation of equipment to produce both rayon and cotton cord.

Tentative Plans Submitted for Tire Plant Expansions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Atentative proposal for expansion of the nation's tire fabricating plants, in anticipation of increased manufacture of tires from synthetic rubber, has been submitted to the War Production Board (WPB) by Rubber Director William Jeffers.

A formal program, probably calling for tire plant expansions amounting to about $95,000,000 is expected to be presented within the next few days. A WPB official said prompt approval is "reasonably certain."

The tentative program was supplied to WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson principally for study. Final drafts will include specifications for steel and other priority- precious materials which will be needed to enlarge tire fabricating facilities.

Additional tire plants are needed because peacetime facilities were converted to manufacture of war goods after the Japanese shut off imports of rubber.

A labor study also is being made to determine what effect manpower problems would have on a stepped-up tire making program. Plants probably would be located, so far as possible, in areas where labor shortages are not acute.

Canada Cuts All War Risk Insurance Rates 20 P. C.

OTTAWA (AP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley has announced a reduction of 20 per cent in the rates of all war risk insurance policies, either new or renewal, issued on or after Aug. 17 because the Allied position in the war has "very much improved" in recent months.

The transit rate will be reduced from three to 2½ cents and the levy on grain by 20 per cent.

Mr. Ilsley said that from Sept. 15 onwards policies issued under the war risk insurance scheme will come up for renewal. He added:

"It is apparent that this expectation is based mainly on the hope that there is less chance of an enemy attack on Canada and it overlooks the fact 'war damage' under the act includes explosion of munitions for war purposes. This aspect of the risk is not lessened."

Canada Seen Controlling Cost Of Living Better Than Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Vigorous enforcement of a comprehensive anti-inflation program has enabled Canada to control the cost of living better than either the United States or Great Britain, according to a study made public today by the Brookings Institution. The study was conducted by Jules Backman, of the faculty of New York University.

After three and a half years of war, the total increase in Canadian living costs was only 17 per cent, as compared with 28 per cent in Great Britain and 26 per cent in the United States. This high degree of price stability has been achieved despite the fact that about half the national output is used for war purposes.

The Canadian program has dealt vigorously with both the fiscal and the wage aspect of the control problem. Fiscal policy has emphasized the obtaining of funds from current earnings and includes heavy taxation and both voluntary and compulsory savings. Wages have been regulated to reduce upward pressure on costs. A general price ceiling is supplemented by subsidy payments and allocation and rationing of goods. A general ceiling was established over wage rates and a bonus was provided to compensate for any rise in the cost of living.

With the coming of war, the Canadians did not hesitate to increase their tax load quickly and decisively. In the four years ending March 31, 1943, tax revenues were drawn on for 63 per cent of government expenditures. Only about 16 per cent was derived from the sale of securities to banks, and the remainder from securities sold to the public, institutional investors, and corporations. Half the heavy expenditures of the 1942-43 fiscal year were financed by taxation.

By December, 1941, an increase of 28 per cent in wholesale prices of farm products had been accompanied by a rise of 25 per cent in retail food prices. To stabilize living costs and thus hold wages in line, subsidies have been paid since December, 1941, to offset the squeeze on processors and distributors.

By April, 1943, although the index of wholesale prices had advanced an additional 30 per cent, retail food prices, held down by subsidies, had increased only 5 per cent. The retail food price rise was attributable to higher livestock prices, which are not fixed. Payment of subsidies to producers or distributors made it possible to maintain or increase the production of milk, butter, and cheese while holding their retail prices relatively steady.

Total subsidy payments through March 31, 1943, aggregated only about $68,000,000, although the rate of such expenditures has increased steadily. The author emphasizes, however, that subsidies have been used only as a supplement to, and not as a substitute for, other measures of control.

It is also pointed out that the problem of price control in Canada is different from that in the United States because of the differences in the political and economic systems of the two countries. Canada is less highly developed industrially, is a heavy exporter of farm products, and relies heavily on imports of many industrial articles. Canadian industry is also concentrated in a relatively few cities. Administration of control is facilitated by the close relationship between executive and legislative branches of the Government.

Coast-to-Coast Non-Stop Air Freight Cargo-Switching Trains Predicted

IOWA CITY, Iowa —Coast-to-coast, non-stop aerial freight trains, which will switch their cargo in the sky like railroads now shift boxcars, were predicted for the postwar period by Roy A. Watkins, Chicago aircraft company executive.

The freight trains that fly will create an entirely new marketing system for large farmers, ranchers and plantation operators, Mr. Watkins said in an address prepared for a joint meeting of Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs.

Mr. Watkins, executive vice-president and general manager of the Howard Aircraft Corporation, said nearly every farmer, "if he grasps his opportunities," could own or lease one or more air-freight fuselages—bodies without wings.

"On short notice," Mr. Watkins continued, "he will be able to load tons of the products of the land. A helicopter will pick up his fuselage and carry it to an airport. Wings will be bolted in place by ground crews and the fuselage will become a freight glider.

"Coming out of the sky will be an aerial freight train. The farmer's glider will be pulled into motion by an aerial switcher, taken aloft, and will be able to glide into position behind the aerial freight train.

"Such freight trains may cross the country without a stop, circling airports and cutting out or taking in gliders at will by means of devices which are already available."

Mr. Watkins declared this picture was "absolutely within the realm of possibilities the moment our peace policies have been settled." He continued:

"There is one dismal prospect and that is the possibility of failure to handle our postwar problems correctly. Congress must give business a healthy atmosphere in which to work, and also we must kill off any movements to nationalize our transportation services and airplane manufacturing.

"There are people in Washington today who think aviation manufacturing ought to be controlled. We must resist that to the bitter end and let initiative blossom in the hands of the citizens themselves."

'E' Award Given 1910 Plants in Year

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—The Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in production of war materials was presented to 1,910 war plants during the 12-month period ended Aug. 10, it was announced by Robert B. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and James Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy.

Although there is no official record of the total number of plants producing materials for the Army Navy, statistical reports indicated that the number with the award was only two-and-one-half per cent, the Army service forces of the Jersey City Quartermaster depot said in a statement accompanying the report of the cabinet aides.

Stringent requirements for earning the "E" have worked to limit the number of plants so honored, the Army services forces said.

"Old 76" Going Off to War With Many Solid Chugs Left in Soot-Caked Sides

LEADVILLE, Colo. (AP)—Her duty done to the mines and miners of central Colorado, "Old 76" is going off to war—with many solid chugs left in her soot-caked sides.

Old 76, venerated engine of the Colorado & Southern Railway's narrow-gauge line between here and molybdenum-rich Climax, has made her last run. She will be replaced by standard-gauge railway equipment to increase and speed the shipments of the military essential metal. The 14-mile stretch of winding track was the last of 384 miles of narrow-gauge operated by the railway.

To make the changeover without delaying a shipment from the Climax diggings, the world's largest molybdenum mine, tracks were placed at standard distance outside the worn rails.

John D. Walker, general manager of the C. & S., said old 76 would be sent to Alaska for military purposes. Other rolling stock also is to be sent there.

Old 76, 35-year-old veteran of the tortuous mountain grades and 130 curves, hauled millions of dollars in gold and silver bullion in the Leadville district until the war. Then the Climax Molybdenum Company, whose mountain of calcium molybdite went undetected by prospectors for years, filled the gap with huge shipments of the metal for lease-lend and American war industry.

Molybdenum is used in making special steels for aircraft, automobiles, armor plate and armor piercing bullets.

B. & M. Shows Decline In July Net Income

By the Associated Press

The Boston and Maine Railroad reported July net income of $647,492 over fixed charges, and $410,027 after contingent charges, in contrast with $903,070 after fixed charges and $551,735 after contingent charges in July a year ago.

While revenues for July, 1943, increased $864,635.55 from the revenues of the same month in 1942, the road explained, operating expenses for the month were $1,267,806.35 higher than in July 1942.

Freight revenues for the month increased 2.94 per cent in July 1943 in comparison with the month of July a year ago, while passenger revenues were 45.39 per cent higher, and express revenue 38.79 per cent higher.

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Business Men Study Postwar Plant Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—What to do with the huge special-purpose war plants and the big stocks of war goods when the war is over—or even before—has become the particular problem of a committee of businessmen.

The United States Chamber of Commerce announced the formation of a 27-member committee representing varied lines of industry, designated as the "special committee on utilization of war plants and surplus property" and headed by Albert C. Mattei, a vice-president of the chamber and President of the Honolulu Oil Corporation, San Francisco. In an initial gathering here on Sept. 9 and 10 the committe will make a preliminary survey of the scope and extent of the problem.

"Even before military operations reach their greatest intensity, the war agencies are finding that they have excess stocks of some kinds of war material and supplies. The accumulation of such stocks is inevitable in a highly mechanized war. New weapons, redesigned facilities and necessary changes in the fighting man's equipment make obsolete munitions and supplies previously in use.

"As the war goes on and comes to a close, the problem of the disposition of surplus property will become increasingly important.

"There will be the problem, at the end of the war, of the proper and efficient utilization of the great and special-purpose manufacturing plants."

Members of the special committee, the chamber said, include officers of companies engaged in the production of raw materials, the manufacture of war supplies, industrial machinery and transportation equipment, the building and operating of ships, the manufacture and distribution of consumer goods and banking.

The chamber announced that its special committee, in addition to Mr. Mattei would include:

William K. Jackson, vice-president, United Fruit Company, Boston, and Herman W. Steinkraus, president, Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

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SUPERINTENDENT for apt. house in Cambridge; easy work; attractive living quarters. Box H-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WOMAN, Christian Scientist, occupying 3 rooms, elevator apartment, opposite park, Bronx, New York City, offers comfortable home and salary to middle-aged or elderly active woman capable for household duties; should read English; day off weekly, also hours daily. Interviews in city. Box 166, Lake Mahopac, New York.

INTEROFFICE MESSENGER and CLERICAL WORKERS
preferably with knowledge of typing.
Apply—Room 205, Administration Building
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WANTED in Christian family on Farlow Road, Newton, general housework maid; 3 adults; no washing; good wages, bedroom and bath on second floor. Phone evenings Bigelow 2720

MILLINERY maker, year-round position, for specialty hat shop near Boston. Box B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A SEAMSTRESS to sew two days a week in family of two for several weeks. MRS. EBNER, 81 Union Street, Fairhaven, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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Tobin and Javery Equal Previous Victory Highs

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At least two of the Braves are making 1943 a profitbale season. Al Javery and Jim Tobin, the aces of Casey Stengel's pitching staff, already have equalled their previous high victory totals in Boston uniforms and are a cinch to set new ceilings before the curtain falls on the campaign the first week in October.

Triumph No. 13 will mean a fresh major league high for Javery. A year ago he went to an even dozen wins, topping his 1941 figure by two. This time he should pass 15 with one or two to spare. Tobin's National League tops is 14, at Pittsburgh in 1938.

Beat Melton

As Javery and Tobin won yesterday's double-header from the Giants, 1-0 and 4-1 respectively, the crowd was treated to two opposites in pitching styles. Tobin's knuckler was slow and soft looking. Javery's fast ball had smoke on it. After lunging at Jim's butterfly in the opener, the Giants never could get their bats around on Al's "high, hard one" in the nightcap. The Oxford boy seemed faster than at any time this year. In beaing Cliff Melton, the string-bean southpaw, Al eliminated from the series a hurler who has always been tough for the Braves.

Thus, the Braves continue their mastery over the lowly Giants. Ten times in 17 starts the locals have beaten Mel Ott's disorganized crew. Because of those two defeats, the Giants dropped an unbelievable 34½ games off the Cardinal pace. The series between the Stengels and Otts closes tomorrow with a single.

Quiet Week

This is a quiet baseball week in the Hub. After that series final at Braves Field on the morrow, there will not be a game here until Friday, when the Red Sox return to Fenway for the first of three games with Connie Mack's Athletics. That leaves Wednesday and Thursday open.

The Sox, meanwhile, seem unable to get higher than sixth place in the American League and now find themselves being pressed from behind by the Browns. Just 1½ contests separated the two this morning. However, Joe Cronin can always seem to win more than he loses at Fenway, so perhaps September will be a better month for him.

After taking the series opener on Saturday, the Sox dropped a pair to the Yankees yesterday, 6-4 and 5-1. Home runs did it. Charley Keller and Roy Weatherly clouted two each, the latter getting his in the 10th inning of the opener.

* * *

Briefs . . . That double win over the Giants broke a six-game losing streak for the Braves . . . If it has nothing else, the left side of the Giants' infield is well stocked with baseball brains . . . Bill Jurges plays third base and Dick Bartell shortstop . . . Mel Ott was not able to come to the Hub with his team, and it looked like a different outfit without him . . . The Braves are scheduled to play at Camp Edwards today and the Giants at Lynn.

* * *

Tex Hughson is still throwing those home run balls . . . He threw one to Keller in the ninth inning of the opener yesterday, sending the game into overtime . . . Then he threw one to Weatherly in the 10th and that was that . . . Pete Fox went back to right field at Yankee Stadium . . . Al Simmons hit his first homer of the season and played left field . . . Emmett O'Neill, relieving Joe Dobson in the nightcap, pitched one-hit ball for 6⅔ innings . . . Bobby Doerr has reached the 500 level in the at-bat table.

* * *

Dick Newsome's comeback has helped the Sox . . . He has won three in a row and yielded only one run in the last two . . . Some of the critics are boosting the Reds as a home-stretch threat to the Cardinals in the N. L. race . . . But forget it, for this year . . . The baseball writers already are making hotel reservations for the World Series, at St. Louis and New York . . . It should, incidentally, be a good series . . . The Cards know that the Yankees can be beaten, because they did it last fall, and the Yanks are anxious to prove that 1942 was a mistake . . . They probably will play the first three games—not two—in Yankee Stadium this time.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	76	46	.623	
Washington	69	58	.543	9½
Cleveland	65	57	.533	11
Detroit	63	58	.521	12½
Chicago	64	60	.516	13
Boston	59	66	.472	18½
St. Louis	56	66	.459	20
Philadelphia	41	82	.333	35½

Results Aug. 29

New York 6, Boston 4. (10 inns).
New York 5, Boston 1.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 1.
Detroit 15, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 2.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4. (11 inns.)
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	78	42	.650	
Cincinnati	68	53	.562	10½
Pittsburgh	66	59	.528	14½
Brooklyn	64	58	.528	15
Chicago	59	63	.484	20
Boston	53	65	.449	24
Philadelphia	54	69	.439	25½
New York	44	77	.364	34½

Results Aug. 29

Boston 4, New York 1.
Boston 1, New York 0.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2 (11 inns).
Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 1.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The football-hungry South may find a couple of its big games this fall between Sewanee and Howard, both of which dropped the game early in 1942 but have reinstated it . . . and Harvard, which also abandoned football, only had a turnout of 105 for informal practice . . . It's such things that lead Si (Dayton News) Burick to suggest that maybe Wellesley will come up with a grid team because 200 Navy V-12 boys were sent there from overcrowded Harvard . . . Zach Wheat, the old Dodger outfielder, is a safety engineer at the Sunflower Ordnance Works in Kansas. With a son in the Army in Hawaii, Zach explains: "If I can't play, I'd rather be a bat boy than sit in the stands."

* * *

When Alabama dropped football last week, it only proved the value of a college education . . . It took 'Bama only eight years to learn that there's no use searching for another Don Hutson . . . And a lot of folks likely will keep on looking for the rest of their lives.

The U. S. Golf Association sent out 5,500 letters last week to golf courses and associations reminding them about holding tournaments for the National War Fund on the Labor Day week end. The Red Cross got the benefit of two previous holiday week ends this year . . . The Big Ten and the National Football League are feuding over officials—both with their eyes on the postwar Pickins . . . Arnold Reubens, former Middle-Atlantic speed skating champ, has joined the cast of Sonja Henie's "Stars on Ice" show . . . Ex-Yankee Buddy Hassett has named his new daughter Kathleen—probably so he can sing her Irish lullabies . . . Did anybody notice that the Athletics began their celebrated 20-game losing streak the day Jimmy Ripple joined the club and that it was Jimmy whose hit finally busted the string?

* * *

Ray Flaherty, former Washington Redskins' coach, has been made a Lieutenant Commander at the Farragut, Idaho, Naval Base but he isn't entirely happy since the decision that there'll be no team to make use of all the swell material around him . . . Capt. Ken Ormiston, who played guard under Jock Sutherland at Pitt and later coached lines at Miami and Western Reserve is athletic officer at Peterson Field, Colo. . . . Lou Kolebuck, shortstop of the Fort Sheridan, Ill., Comets, has been invited to work out with the Reds with a postwar contract in sight . . . And no wonder. Lou hit .571 in exhibitions against the Cubs and Reds.

Makes 2,000th Hit

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Arkie Vaughan, shortstop of the Brooklyn Dodgers, made the 2,000th hit of his major league career in the second game of yesterday's double-header with the Phillies.

Vaughan had 1,846 at the start of the season, and 151 for the season, including Saturday's game. Needing three more to reach the select circle, he collected a single in the opener yesterday and a single and a double in the nightcap.

Minor League Scores

August 29

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 6-7, Baltimore 1-1.
Jersey City 2-1, Newark 1-0.
Toronto 4, Rochester 0.
Buffalo 10, Montreal 7.

American Association

Indianapolis 6-1, Milwaukee 4-0
Toledo 8-5, Minneapolis 0-2.
Kansas City 4-1, Louisville 3-4.
Columbus 11-2, St. Paul 1-1.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 2-0, Los Angeles 1-3.
San Diego 4-3, Sacramento 6-2.
Oakland 5-0, San Francisco 3-3.
Portland 6-3, Seattle 3-7

Eastern League

Hartford 2-1, Albany 1-2.
Utica 4-5, Springfield 1-0.
Elmira 4-7, Wilkes-Barre 3-11.
Scranton 4-6, Binghamton 2-1.

Southern Association

Birmingham 5-2, Montgomery 3-3.
Memphis 1-3, Knoxville 0-2.
New Orleans 6-3, Atlanta 1-0.
Little Rock 14-1, Nashville 3-0.

Round-the-Clock Shaving Smoothness...

Like experienced flying — easy does it. Gentle stick pressure gives natural flight maneuvers . . . makes for professional piloting.
Smoothness is important in razor blades, too. You'll get cleaner, longer-lasting shaves with PROFESSIONAL blades because the stroke is gentle . . . surer . . . firmer!

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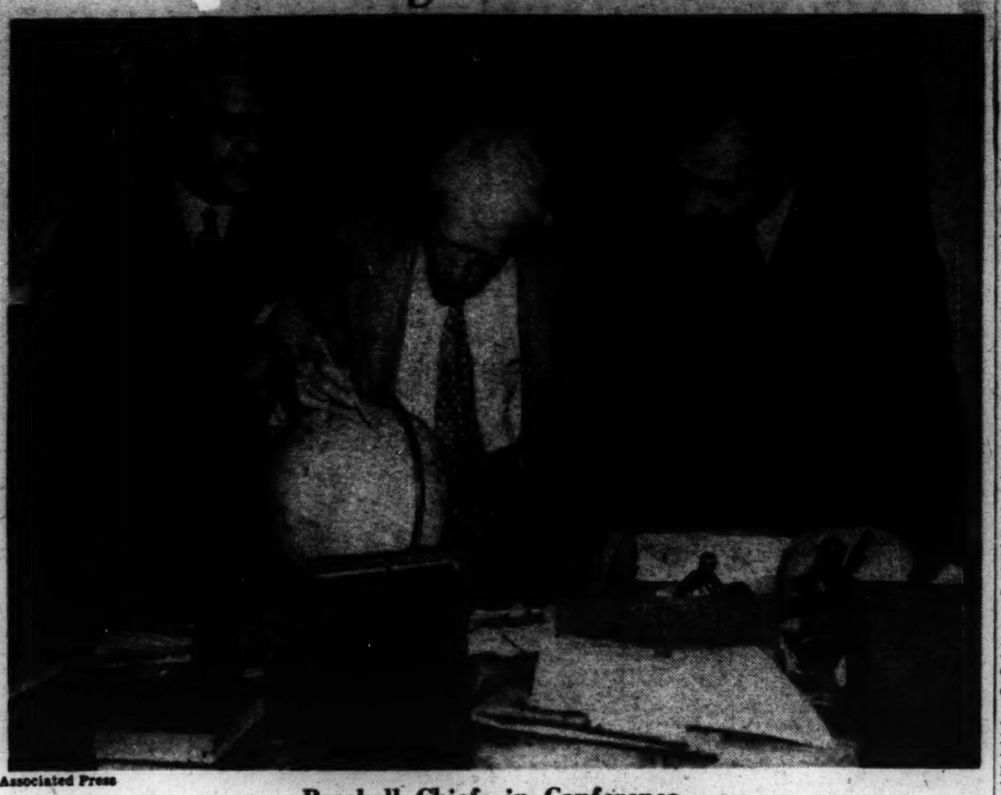
Discussing Plans for Tour


Associated Press

Baseball Chiefs in Conference

Commissioner K. M. Landis, center, looks over a globe in his office in Chicago and traces the route of the proposed overseas visit of baseball players to "entertain" soldiers and sailors. With him are William Harridge, left, President of the American League, and Ford Frick, right, President of the National League.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

'Moderns Too Satisfied'—Kelly

A baseball writer in the Braves' dugout was saying that few young ball players today seem anxious to practice on their own time, trying to improve themselves, and Long George Kelly said:

"The present day ball player is too satisfied. He doesn't seem interested in bettering himself. Did you ever hear the story they tell about Pie Traynor, after he had been the best third baseman in the league at Pittsburgh for about 10 years? Well, someone asked Pie how he was doing and he answered: 'I can't tell you. I don't know whether I've made good yet or not.' And he meant it.

He Was Ready

"There was Traynor, an established star . . . even then one of the all-time greats . . . yet he figured that he had to make good every day. He walked out on that field each day and tried to make himself a more valuable ball player. He'd ask himself: 'Why do certain pitchers get me out? What can I do to get ahead of them?' You'd never see him sitting on the bench before the game. He was always on that infield, picking up ground balls and throwing them somewhere. And when the game started, he was hot and ready.

"The modern ball player has a much better chance to stay in the big leagues than I did," the first base coach of the Braves continued. "Boys today can benefit from the experience passed along by scouts and coaches and, also, by the older men on the club. You know what it was like in those old Giant days. If I had tried to break into batting practice with the regulars, they'd have chased me out of the Polo Grounds and up over Coogan's Bluff."

Play Hard

Kelly walked over to the water cooler, took a drink, then continued: "I get a laugh out of ball players today talking about saving themselves. What for? More players go out of the league trying to save themselves than those who play hard. Cobb, Frisch, Wagner and a few others played hard and how long did they stay around? Only better than 20 years.

"How does a runner pull a muscle in his leg? He's trotting around the bases, saving himself, when suddenly he finds he might be thrown out. So he turns on that little extra and hurts himself. They put themselves out of the game, too, by trying to slide easy into a base. Saving themselves: it's a joke. How many of them playing today will last 10 years?"

"Tell us about one of McGraw's pet plays," asked the reporter. "Didn't he pull the double steal a lot with men on first and third?"

Never Satisfied

"Yes," answered Kelly, nodding, "and they couldn't figure out why it usually worked. That, in my opinion, was one of the reasons why 'Mac' was successful. He didn't go around telling everybody why he pulled his plays. He'd tell you what to do, but never why he wanted you to do it.

"Take that double steal. 'Mac' would have the runner on first fake a break for second and watch which infielder moved to take the throw. If the fielder who moved had a good arm and might throw out the man trying to score from third, McGraw would have the one on first go on through and try for the steal. If the fielder had a poor arm, the runner on first would stop down the line and let the man on third break for the plate. That's why it worked so often. 'Mac' figured all the angles. He was never satisfied, either. He was always one play ahead of the manager in the other dugout. And the plays that won pennants for him are still good today."

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	487	61	133	5	31	.273
Masi	172	21	45	2	24	.262
Kluttz	170	11	44	0	17	.259
Farrell	155	8	39	0	10	.252
Nieman	271	31	68	5	38	.251
Workman	477	56	118	9	56	.247
Wietelmann	414	26	98	0	36	.237
Ross	304	25	68	5	22	.228
Burns	89	6	20	1	3	.225
Ryan	365	40	76	1	19	.208
Joost	334	27	61	2	18	.183
Poland	116	5	20	0	7	.172
Heltzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	70	7	23	3	28	.329
Partee	239	20	[illegible]	0	21	.304
Fox	456	53	133	2	39	.292
Culberson	309	36	85	3	31	.275
Newsome	325	34	88	1	18	.271
Doerr	500	65	129	15	62	.258
Lupien	489	52	126	4	34	.257
Tabor	429	42	104	10	66	.242
Metkovich	300	32	50	5	20	.230
Simmons	122	9	25	1	12	.205
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Lazor	144	13	28	0	9	.194
Conroy	86	12	16	1	6	.186
Peacock	98	5	17	0	5	.183

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Andrews	10	17
Tobin	12	9	Farrell	0	1
Javery	[illegible]	12	Odom	0	2
Salvo	4	5	Cardoni	0	0
Barrett	10	14			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	[illegible]	6	O'Neill	1	1
Ryba	7	4	Terry	0	2
Woods	5	2	Newsome	6	10
Brown	6	5	Dobson	4	10
Hughson	11	11			

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and Braves Field Hub 2180 Sta 2050

Ted Schroeder To Defend His National Title

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Combining business with pleasure, Ensign Ted Schroeder will pound the deck of a Naval craft during the night and early morning hours for a six-day period starting Wednesday and attempt to defend his National tennis singles crown in the afternoons.

Schroeder is one of the 32 players entered in the streamlined Nationals which gets under way Wednesday and will be completed on Sept. 6. At the same time, a like number of court queens will attempt to displace Pauline Betz of Los Angeles at the women's champion.

The young ensign tried the day-night combination during the recent eastern grass courts tournament at Rye, N. Y., without too much success. It was his only tennis appearance of the year.

He will be one of five service men to compete. Frankie Parker, now with the Army Camouflage Service, is coming from the West Coast while on furlough in effort to grab the title that always has eluded him and PFC. Bitsy Grant of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., also is spending his free time at the tourney.

Lieut. Joe Hunt of the Navy, who competed in both the Rye and Southampton meets, is entered as is Charles Hare, former British Davis Cupper but now a corporal in Uncle Sam's Army.

Civilians include Francisco Segura of Ecuador, winner of all six tourneys in which he had competed this spring and summer, and Jack Kramer, Californian who was sidelined a year ago by illness.

In addition to Miss Betz, the women's field lists Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., runner-up last year; Margaret Osborne of San Francisco; Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, 1941 champion who did not compete in 1942.

A part of the tourney's receipts will go to a fund for the purchase of sports equipment for service men.

Wins Two Titles

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Winning the National junior girls' tennis tournament wasn't enough of a day's work for young Doris Hart.

After trimming Dorothy Head of Alameda, Calif., 6-3, 6-3, for the singles title at the Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday—and doing it in 33 minutes—the slender June graduate of a Miami, Fla., high school took a partner and annexed the double title.

With 16-year-old Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, she defeated Betty Rosenquest of South Orange, N. J., and Lillian Lopaus of New York, 6-4, 10-8, rallying from 2-5 in the second set.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn divided twin bill with Pittsburgh, and St. Louis Cards won two from Boston to cut Dodgers' National League lead to three games.

Three Years Ago

Sam Snead defeated Gene Sarazen, 1 up, in quarter-final of PGA golf tourney at Hershey, Pa.

Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth, now non-playing coach with Brooklyn asked to be put on active list and given chance to serve as pinch hitter.

Texas Tech Boy Good in Almost Any Major Sport

LUBBOCK, Texas (AP)—Those who measure all-around greatness can start with one James Ross Callahan. Out here at Texas Tech, the sturdy 185-pounder has built an athletic reputation by the simple process of excelling in everything he seriously attempts.

Callahan's performance for four years at Wink High School (during which the football team registered a string of 29 straight victories) gained him a host of followers. Last season, Callahan's first as a regular with Tech, he earned an all-Border Conference berth with his triple-threat work. Always a jarring runner and a fine spot kicker, he has added passing to his repertoire.

Last winter he went out for basketball and promptly won a place on Tech's traveling squad. Came Spring and he soon established himself as one of the school's top tennis players and he also was on Tech's all-star softball team.

Cllahan's sports activities were somewhat restricted this year as Tech did not participate in intercollegiate track and field, but he also is an all-around star on the cinders. He won 58 medals in 10 different events in high school and earned five awards in one year of college competition.

He also is a crack swimmer, having served as a lifeguard, and is an adept diver. As a bowler, he frequently tops 200. His best score is 240. In both badminton and volley ball, he ranks with Tech's best.

Boxing and golf are about the only sports James Ross, now a naval V-5 reservist, hasn't mastered. Fighting he doesn't like and, although he can wham a golf ball into powder, "erratic" still is the best word for his links game. But just give him time.

Riviera Swimmers Win in Nationals

SHAKAMAK STATE PARK, Ind., Aug. 30 (AP)—A half dozen 'teen-age girls from the Riviera Club of Indianapolis made it three in a row yesterday as they swept to an easy women's National swimming team championship.

The result was more or less of an anti-climax because the Riviera girls piled up such a commanding lead during the first three days of the annual meet that no one had a chance to pass them yesterday.

The final tally showed Riviera with 46 points. Second place went to the Multnomah Club of Portland, Oregon, with 38, and third was the Women's Swimming Association of New York, with 22.

Individual honors, however, went to 17-year-old Ann Curtis of the Crystal Plunge Pool of San Francisco. Swimming in her first National Senior meet, the tall Miss Curtis won the 400- and 800-meter free-style and finished second at 100 meters to account for 13 points and win the individual title.

Gorman Invited Again

MONTREAL, Aug. 30 (CP)—Tommy Gorman, General Manager of the Canadian Arena Company, has announced he has been invited to take two professional hockey teams to California in October. The bid was extended by the Pan-Pacific Rink in Los Angeles. Gorman took the Montreal Canadiens and Chicago Black Hawks to California last spring for a series of games. No decision has yet been made on the proposal for a return engagement.

Crisler May Bring Title To Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 30 (AP)—In five football seasons Fritz Crisler has brought Michigan everything but the Western Conference championship. Thanks to the Navy and the Marines, he may fill that void this year.

Crisler's squad of 120 huskies, most of them military trainees stationed on the campus, got down to work today on autumn practice leading up to the Sept. 18 opener against Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill. But from four weeks of summer drills, the advance billing of Michigan's dream team qualities seems fully substantiated.

The Wolverines have 27 lettermen from a dozen colleges. Eight are holdovers from the thrice-beaten Michigan eleven of 1942 that whipped Notre Dame and six other opponents. Eight others, topped by Elroy Hirsch, are from Wisconsin. Minnesota has sent Bill Daley, the one-man backfield. Still others are from smaller midwestern schools.

The best home-grown talent is Halfback Paul White, Fullback Bob Wiese, Center Mervin Pregulman, and Guard Julius Franks. White and Wiese quite likely will make up a backfield with Hirsch and Jack Wink, a rugged blocking back from Wisconsin who looks like another Forest Evashevski.

That doesn't include Daley, but he can play either tailback or fullback in Michigan's single wingback system and thus will replace either Hirsch or Wiese.

Up front, Crisler will probably shift Pregulman to tackle to make room for Center Fred Negus of Wisconsin. The best ends appear to be Farnum Johnson of Wisconsin and Arthur Renner, up from the Michigan freshman squad. Bob Hanzlik of Wisconsin and John Greene of Michigan are top tackle prospects.

At guard Franks will get help from George Kraeger, Michigan sophomore, and Pat Boyle of Wisconsin.

Although outnumbered four to one on the campus, the Marines appear to have the situation well in hand. Of the top 12 players, six are Marines, four are Navy men, and two are civilians. The civilians are Franks, who is 2-A because of a dentistry course, and Greene who is 4-F.

After the Camp Grant opener, Michigan has a Sept. 25 date with Western Michigan, filling in after the withdrawal of Michigan State. State has quit intercollegiate sports for the duration.

Other games:

Oct. 2, at Northwestern; Oct. 9, Notre Dame; Oct. 23, Minnesota; Oct. 30, at Illinois; Nov. 6, Indiana; Nov. 13, Wisconsin; Nov. 20, Ohio State.

Coast Guard Nine Faces N. Y. Giants

The Boston District Coast Guard baseball team will entertain the sixth and final major league opponent on its schedule, the New York Giants, in a twilight game at Fraser Field, Lynn, for the benefit of the District Coast Guard Athletic Fund.

The game will mark the third appearance of the Coast Guard nine and the first visit of the New York Giants on Fraser Field. The service outfit previously battled the Cleveland Indians and the Fort Devens Recruit Reception Center in Lynn. They dropped both games by close margins.

Lefty Joe Slattery of Weymouth, former Colby College ace who has been unbeaten in seven starts, will toe the mound for the Coast Guard. Other than that, Jimmy Hegan of Lynn, the Coast Guard coach, will use the line-up as started in the previous two tussles.

Yesterday's Stars

Aug. 29

By the Associated Press

Charley Keller, Roy Weatherly, Spud Chandler, Yankees—Keller and Weatherly hit two homers in double-header win against Red Sox; Chandler pitched five-hitter in nightcap for 17th win.

Rudy York, Virgil Trucks, Tommy, Tigers—York socked two homers; Trucks and Bridges won 12th game of year in double defeat of Browns.

Hi Bithorn, Cubs, and Al Lopez, Pirates—Bithorn outpitched Rip Sewell for 15th win; Lopez drove in winning nightcap to give Pirates split of twin bill.

Clyde Shoun, Reds, and Max Lanier, Cardinals—Shoun's relief pitching stopped Cards in opener; Lanier, also appearing in relief role, pitched cards to victory in nightcap.

Sherrard Robertson and Jake Powell, Senators—Batted in winning runs as Washington beat Athletics twice.

Jim Tobin and Al Javery, Braves—Pitched Braves to double win over Giants.

Mel Harder and Jeff Heath, Indians—Harder pitched five-hitter and Heath hit 18th homer in double triumph over White Sox.

Arky Vaughan, Whit Wyatt, Ed Head, Dodgers—Vaughan connected for 2000th hit of major league career as effective pitching by Wyatt and Head beat Phillies twice.

Tarlow Takes Title

Billy Tarlow of Thorny Lea defeated Dick Lake of Westport, one up in 22 holes, yesterday to win the second annual junior open golf championship at Albemarle. The junior-junior title was taken by Bob Woodward of Bellevue, who defeated Eddie White of Albemarle 5 and 4.

Eastern League

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	Pct.
Scranton	79	42	.653
Elmira	68	54	.557
Albany	65	55	.542
Binghamton	64	56	.533
Hartford	62	57	.520
Wilkes-Barre	55	63	.466
Springfield	45	71	.388
Utica	30	87	.256

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection [illegible]

SALESMANAGER, 45, with ideas; have patents for SORTING UNIT; PAPER HOLDER; also others; [illegible] good SALES exp. Box K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY wishes position as Companion-Housekeeper. Must be convenient to Boston. References exchanged. Mal. 3943 (Mass.).

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POSITION desired as managing housekeeper under Protestant management; highest references. Box J-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PASTEURIZED
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Concord Dairy Company
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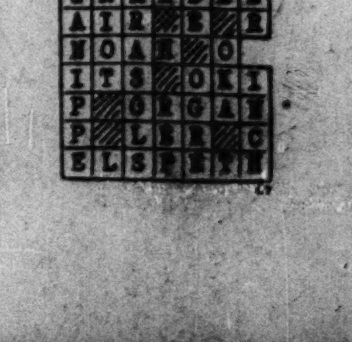
Crossword Quiz Answers



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IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
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Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In
Before the Name Goes On"

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "RE-VITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
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TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
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Quality Furnishings for Men
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LONDON.—Comfortably furnished; 3 rooms (3 single beds), kitchen-bathroom; electricity, gas; close buses, trolley buses, district; 3½ gns. per week. Apply 59, Ringford Rd., Wandsworth, S. W. 18.

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European
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(Continued)

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Silks and Woollies special attention.

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LONDON—Consulting Office; bright, spacious and well appointed; separate telephone. Available by the hour. Apply: Terry Pike, 10, Eccleston St. (Chester Sq.), S. W. 1.

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LONDON.—Lady pianist offers double bed sittingroom in return domestic help. 1197, London Rd., Norbury, S. W. 16. Pollards 1561.

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LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike, quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single-night visitors catered for. Eccler Tel. MAI. 2634.

SOLOISTS WANTED

VOCALISTS (Christian Scientists) are invited to apply for audition during December as Soloist for April, 1944. Write, stating experience, to Music Committee, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, London, Curzon St., W. 1.

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Teacher of voice-production, will help you speak clearly and confidently.
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Charles H. Baber
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No Feet Too Difficult
for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
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The Ealing
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GEORGE'S STREET
DUBLIN
★ Let our 24 windows, representative of over 40 Fashions and Household Departments, be your Shopping Guide to DUBLIN
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

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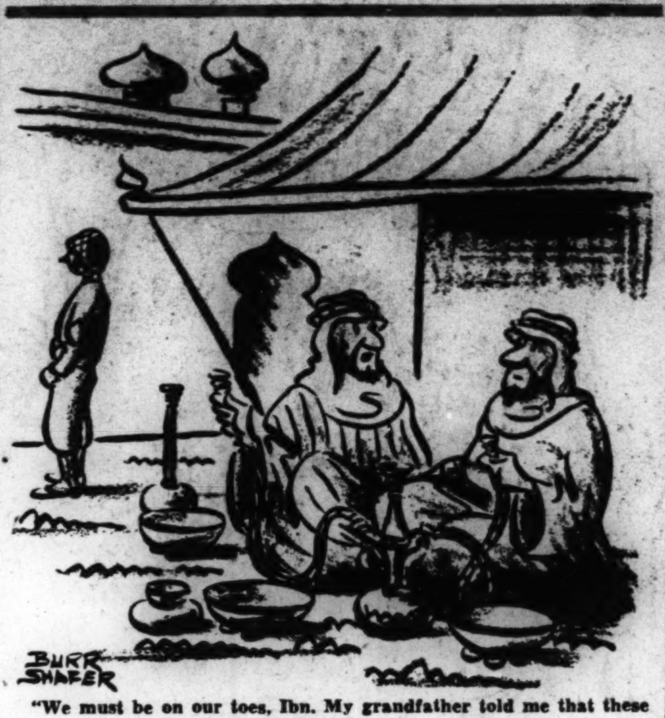
Just for Fun

—*Burr Shafer*



"We must be on our toes, Ibn. My grandfather told me that these Yankees are mighty shrewd traders."

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes Spontaneous Combustion?

The most familiar form of combustion is the combination of oxygen with some substance with the production of light and heat. The temperature resulting from the combustion varies with the speed of the chemical action.

When a substance takes fire without being ignited by an outside source, that is called spontaneous combustion. The kindling or ignition points of some substances are very low. When such substances tend to unite with the oxygen of the air and are in a confined space, the heat generated by the chemical action may cumulate until it reaches the kindling point of the substance and it may spontaneously burst into flame. Coal and charcoal in deep piles may thus generate sufficient heat to catch fire spontaneously.

A WHOLLY HYPOTHETICAL PICTURE OF A "FIREBUG"

Spontaneous combustion in haymows and stacks, on the other hand, is quite literally the work of "firebugs." The bugs, in this case, are microscopically tiny bacteria. Moisture in the hay promotes their growth. As the bacteria break down the vegetable compounds into simpler chemical compounds, they give off an inflammable gas and heat is produced. This heat tends to collect and cumulate until the kindling point of hay—about 400 degrees F.—may be reached.

The same firebugs, working in the same way, may wreak havoc in sawdust-packed ice houses, stored fertilizer, or stored cattle feed.

It has been estimated that a million dollars' worth of hay is ruined for feeding purposes by being charred by spontaneous heat which does not quite reach the kindling point of the hay and so does not cause it to burst into flame.

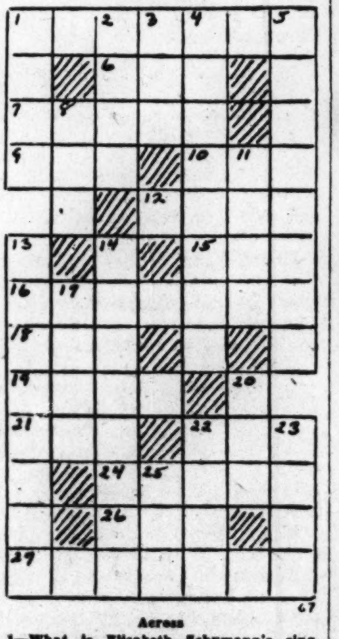
These same firebugs, however, may prove useful. In hotbeds, and for the warming of compost used in mushroom culture, spontaneous heating is an extremely economical source of heat. And in India, the inflammable gas given off by the bacteria of decay is used to run internal combustion engines.

Greasy rags or anything bearing vegetable oils, such as linseed oil, are a fire hazard. The oils tend to combine with the oxygen of the air and the chemical reaction generates heat which, in a confined space, may quite possibly reach the ignition point of the material.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is Elisabeth Schumann's singing voice?
6—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
7—A statue.
9—Remuneration is what?
10—Hawaiian garland.
12—Who was famous for his marionettes?
15—What suffix occurs in England place names?
16—In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank is called what?
18—The atmosphere.
19—What was first name of America's most famous lexicographer?
21—Possessive pronoun.
22—What is name of island group off west coast of Honshu, Japan?
24—Dietrich Buxtehude played what musical instrument?
26—Who was Irish god of the sea?
27—Who is an old servant to Dandie Dinmont in Scott's "Guy Mannering"?

Down

1—Longfellow wrote of the building of what?
2—Would you wear, sail, or play a quinton?
3—Floor covering.
4—What is capital of South Australia?
5—Who is the fire-eating Irish gentleman in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
8—According to Shakespeare, "rough winds do shake the darling buds of what month"?
11—Sea eagle.
13—What fountain of Greek mythology was supposed to give poetic inspiration?
14—What are light portable sunshades?
17—Tumult.
20—What is a weight of Turkey?
22—What is a monster of fairy tales and folklore?
23—What is the twelfth part of a foot?
25—Corded fabric.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ballale (băl-lä'-lē)—Air base on New Guinea Island.

Banaczyk, Wladyslaw (vlä-dĭ'-släf bä-nä'-chĭk)—Minister of Home Affairs in the cabinet of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Gerow, Maj. Gen. Leonard Townsend (lĕn'-ẽrd jĕ-rō')—Commanding officer of United States field forces in the European theater.

Isitt, Air Vice-Marshal Leonard M. (lĕn'-ẽrd ī'-zĭt)—Chief of the New Zealand air staff.

Kukiel, Gen. Marjan (mä'-ryän kōō'-kyĕl)—Minister of Defense in the cabinet of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Libohova, Ekrem (ĕ'-krĕm lē-bô'-hô-vä)—"Quisling" Prime Minister of Albania.

Mervinne (mẽr'-vēn')—Site of an airfield in Occupied France.

Mikolajczyk, Stanislaw (stä-nē'-släf mē'-kô-lī'-chĭk)—Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Ri Gin, Lieut. Gen. Prince (rē gĭn)—Recently appointed Commander of the Japanese Army Air Force.

Seyda, Marjan (mä'-ryän sā'-dä)—Polish Minister of State in charge of preparation for the peace conference.

Trujillo Molina, Gen. Rafael (rä'-fä-ĕl' trōō-hē'-yō mō-lē'-nä)—Chief of the Dominican Republic Armed Forces.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Denain (dē-năN')—Site of steel and engineering works in France, Allied air target.

Palmi (päl'-mē)—Coastal town of southern Italy.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

In Somersetshire

A lovely glimpse of rural Britain at Church Steps, Minehead, Somerset. In the distance are the rolling hills of Exmoor, scene of Blackmore's classic, "Lorna Doone."

Daily Anecdote

Pardon the Pun

Once when Lord Halsberry was a practicing barrister, he argued the case of a Welsh client in a manner which revealed a very considerable knowledge of Wales and its people.

"Come, come," exclaimed the judge reproachfully, "You're not trying to make us believe you are a Welshman, are you?"

"Perhaps not," replied the barrister, "but I will say that I have made a great deal of money out of Welshmen in my time."

"Well, then," remarked the judge, unbending from his dignity for a moment, "suppose we call you a Welshman by extraction?"

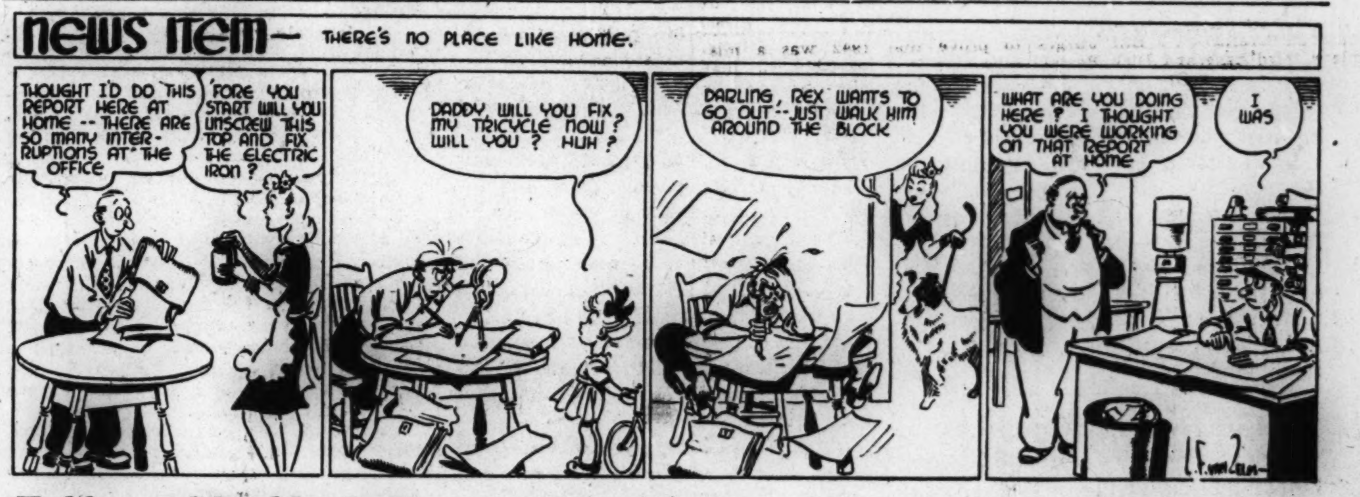
Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo News: Rumor has it that numerous schools will not open this fall because of teacher scarcity. No wonder many children seem depressed.

Detroit News: Women, too, have a jargon of their own. "Since I got a job," says one in the neighborhood, "I have no time for activities."

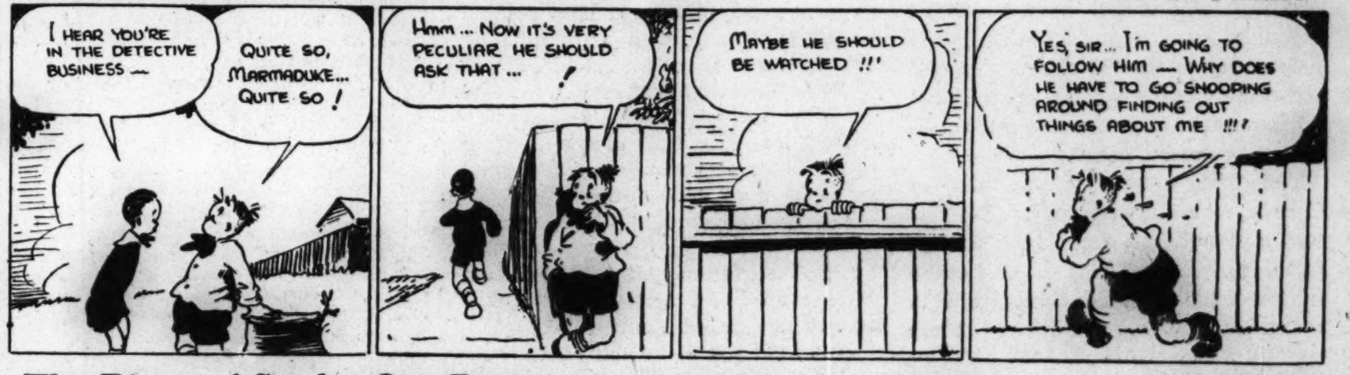
Quotation

Those who love Nature can never be dull.
—John Lubbock


NEWS ITEM— THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME.
THOUGHT I'D DO THIS REPORT HERE AT HOME -- THERE ARE SO MANY INTER-RUPTIONS AT THE OFFICE
'FORE YOU START WILL YOU UNSCREW THIS TOP AND FIX THE ELECTRIC IRON?
DADDY, WILL YOU FIX MY TRICYCLE NOW? WILL YOU? HUH?
DARLING, REX WANTS TO GO OUT--JUST WALK HIM AROUND THE BLOCK
WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE? I THOUGHT YOU WERE WORKING ON THAT REPORT AT HOME
I WAS
L. F. Van Zelm

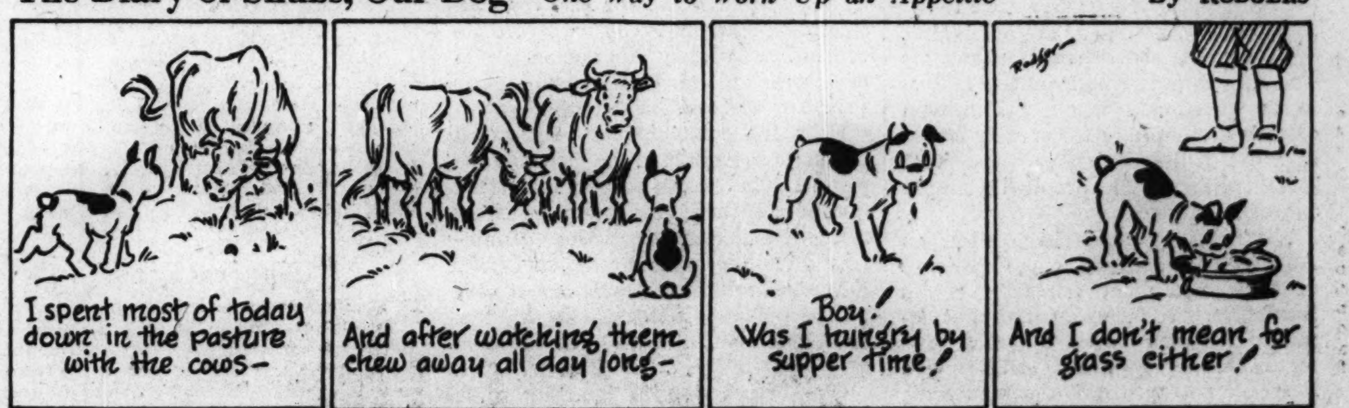
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Couple of Snoopers*

By Le Pelley


I HEAR YOU'RE IN THE DETECTIVE BUSINESS —
QUITE SO, MARMADUKE... QUITE SO!
HMM... NOW IT'S VERY PECULIAR HE SHOULD ASK THAT... !
MAYBE HE SHOULD BE WATCHED !!'
YES, SIR... I'M GOING TO FOLLOW HIM — WHY DOES HE HAVE TO GO SNOOPING AROUND FINDING OUT THINGS ABOUT ME !!!

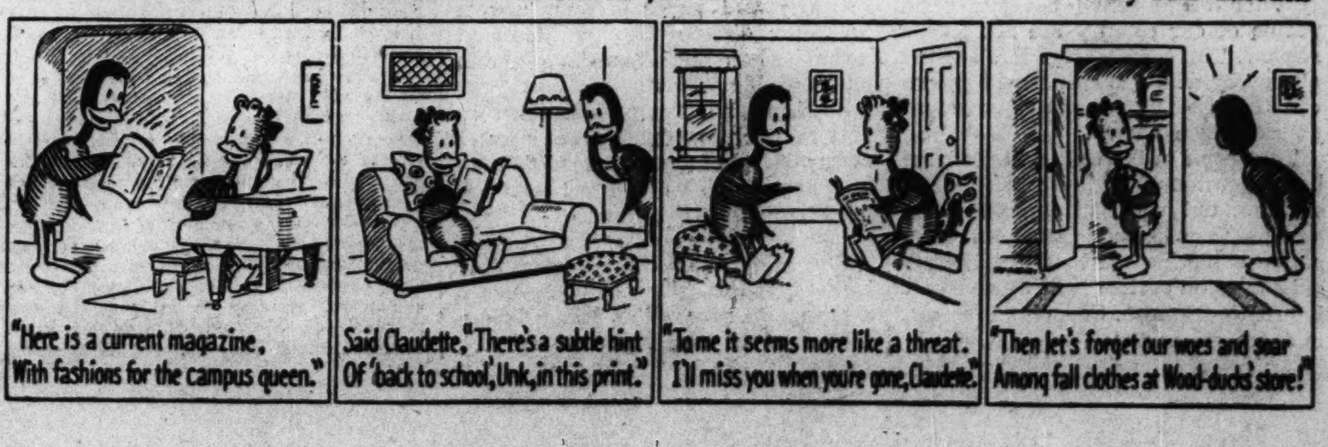
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One Way to Work Up an Appetite*

By Rodgers


I spent most of today down in the pasture with the cows-
And after watching them chew away all day long-
Boy! Was I hungry by supper time!
And I don't mean for grass either!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Asked for It*

By The Hagers


"Here is a current magazine, With fashions for the campus queen."
Said Claudette, "There's a subtle hint Of 'back to school,' Unk, in this print."
"To me it seems more like a threat. I'll miss you when you're gone, Claudette."
"Then let's forget our woes and soar Among fall clothes at Wood-ducks' store!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Crumbling at the Edges?

"More" is a demand that comes as habitually to Nazi lips as to those of Oliver Twist. In both Bulgaria and Denmark the Nazis appear to have been asking for more. More help with their war from Bulgaria. More co-operation against the Danish people from the Danish Government.

The answers from both outposts of Nazi empire are written in a language the Nazis can understand. The Danes have scuttled most of their navy, and dispatched the rest to Sweden. The Bulgarians—having lost a little-loved King in shadowy circumstances—have set up a Regency in which pro-Allied elements are struggling for representation.

But neither Bulgarian nor Danish intransigeance is a product simply of the peoples' disgust at the Nazi appetite. The resistance is hardening because hope of a Nazi defeat is crystallizing. Russia's victories are harbingers of deliverance to the traditionally pro-Russian Bulgars. And in the North, Denmark's brother peoples, the Swedes, the Finns, as well as the Norwegians, are astir with hope for the future.

The Danish revolt may well have been hastened by Sweden's decision on August 20 to close its railways to passage of German troops. This doubtless inspired the Danes at the same moment that it made Danish ports of more value to the Nazis. The Danes must also have been aware that the tension developing between Sweden and Germany is not the Nazis' only problem in the North, for unrest is also reported from Finland.

Nazi charges against Denmark show that the "master race" is losing confidence in subtler techniques. Denmark was the "model" occupied country. It was an example of the comforts to be derived by small States from behaving like good little children in Professor Hitler's schoolroom. But the Nazis are learning more than the pupils, the chief lesson being that even small nations cannot live by comforts alone.

The Danes know that the Nazis can come down hard on them for this display of resistance. The Bulgars may also be preparing for trouble. But no matter how swiftly the Nazis deal with developments in either country, Berlin—or is it Vienna, now?—must see in these events omens of others that will be harder to deal with. An uprising in Bulgaria could have incalculable consequences, inviting Turkish intervention or a sudden shift of Allied strategy in Southern Europe. The revolt in Denmark stresses the possibility of an immediate Allied blow in the North.

The Nazis have been asking for more. They must know that they are soon going to get it.

Congress in Canada

Now that we are the United Nations and all that, such trifles as international boundaries are just one of those things. Anybody who might have suspected Congress wa a mite behind the progenitors of the "bright new world" thesis should take a glance at the House subcommittee investigating the shortage of newsprint paper.

The subcommittee is presently in Canada, where Representative Wolverton, a Republican from New Jersey, forthrightly declares his surprise at the failure of the Canadian Government to recognize the essentiality of those sterling descendants of Paul Bunyan who get out the trees from whence the funnies, the want ads, advice to the lovelorn, war news, and editorials flow.

Of course, since paper making is Canada's largest single industry, it is to be questioned whether Dominion officials are not only too acutely aware of what is happening in those vast forests primeval. The problem is simply one of manpower.

Naturally, this has sharp effect on American newspapers, since 70 per cent of their newsprint normally comes from Canada. Therefore, the subcommittee has gone North to seek adjustments. A very good case can be made for the importance of newspapers in the American war effort. Representative Wolverton makes it to the Canadian Director of Selective Service: "The people of our country are newspaper readers. Therefore newspapers are the agency by which morale of our people can be kept up and Government policies made known."

The people of the United States have been accustomed to Congressional excursions, but with this subcommittee going to Canada, and a Senatorial delegation exploring the battlefronts, this old American custom is being given an international scope. Congress, it seems, is apace of the times.

Grin and Bear It

Motorists in the Eastern part of the United States have been looking forward to September 1, or—at latest—the Labor Day week end, as the turning point in their gasoline fortunes. They have expected, and various Petroleum Administration hints and OPA pronouncements have led them to anticipate, that their rations would be increased and the ban on pleasure driving lifted about that time.

But if the current crop of speeches, interviews and press releases mean what they seem to mean, the hopes of Eastern motorists are going to fall something short of fulfillment. Lifting of the pleasure-driving ban is to come Wednesday, but the stringent ration allowances appear likely to be retained for some time.

It does little good to review all the factors contributing to the shortage. They are well known, and there is that additional incalculable, military demand which interjects itself to make any reasonable discussion in terms of known factors relatively useless.

The only question that does sharply project itself is whether the officials concerned are exerting every possible effective effort to improve the situation. There is reason for concluding they are. The organization of rail transport was stupendous and largely successful. New tankers have been built, the waters have been energetically and bravely combed for the submarines that made tankers their special target. The "Big Inch" pipeline has been rushed to completion, and seems to be in the main structurally sound despite the recent leakages.

And, above all, those in authority seem to have their eye on the principal job, which is to build up reserves of fuel oil for the coming winter. Reports on that phase are encouraging.

So, if Eastern motorists must bear their six quarts a week allowance a bit longer, they may at least grin about it in the not too frigid atmosphere of their living rooms.

Convicts Instead of Dads

Lewis E. Lawes, former warden of New York's Sing Sing prison, recently has advocated induction of prison inmates into military service before the drafting of fathers. Judging by the Massachusetts experience, this is easier said than done.

On April 29, this year, Governor Saltonstall signed a bill providing for the release, under parole conditions, of selected inmates of Massachusetts prisons for entrance into the armed forces. A special selective service board comprised of members of the State Department of Correction and two outside civilians was set up to review the inmate cases and to recommend for military service.

Supporters of the plan to release inmates directly into the military or naval service held that conditions of release were such that chances of failure were reduced to the minimum. They pointed to the last war, when approximately 300 inmates were released from Concord Reformatory and not one failed to make good. Meanwhile, inmates whose patriotism apparently runs as deep as that of men outside the prison walls clamored for an opportunity to serve.

Nearly four months have passed since the enabling legislation was signed by the Governor, yet releases from Massachusetts prisons for military service to date total only 14.

It is known that as many as 300 inmates at one institution were selected by the special board for military consideration, and that only five were accepted by the Army. Not one of the 675 prisoners at the Charlestown State Prison proved acceptable to the Army.

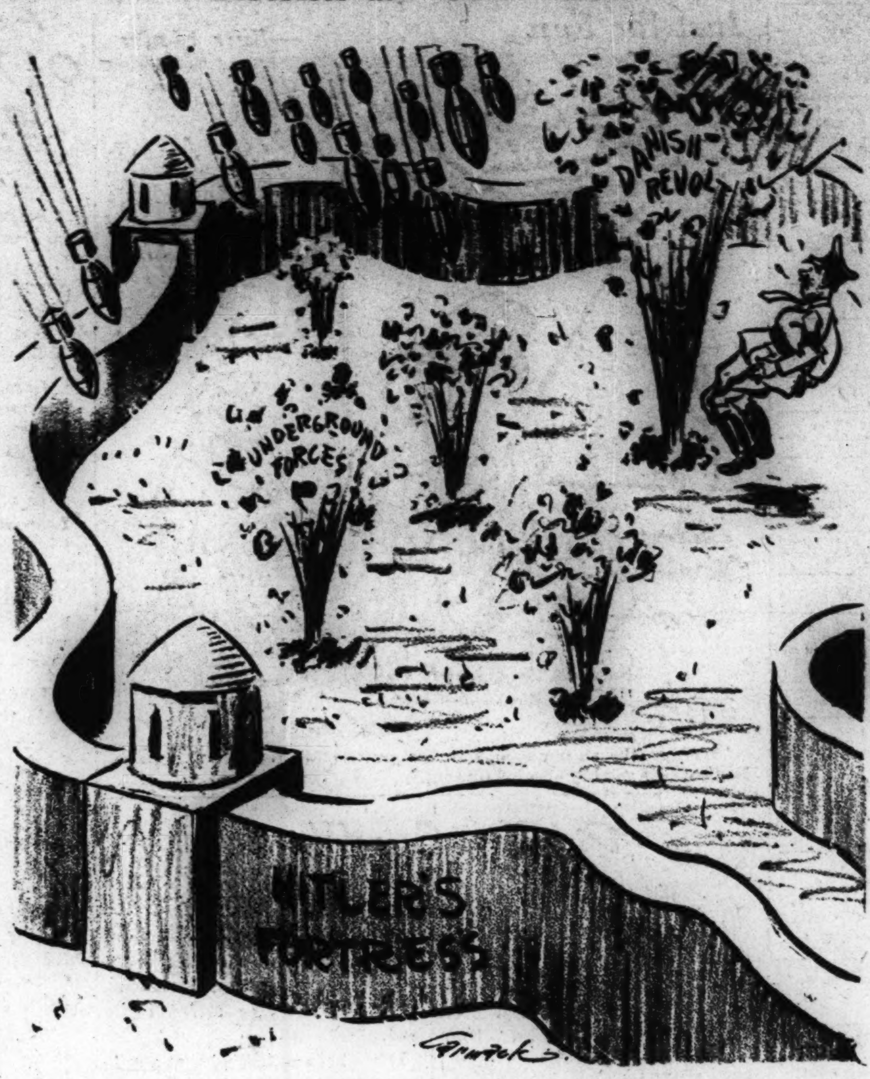
From the point of view of practical penology the result of the plan to draft prisoners in Massachusetts raises the question: If these men cannot be safely released under the restrictions of military discipline, will they be safe cases for release into a peacetime society where job opportunities may be few and adjustment difficult? The question may be raised in other States.

One bright side to the Bay State situation is that an undisclosed but definitely larger number of inmates have been released under ordinary parole procedure directly into the Merchant Marine, where they are making good in unmistakable fashion.

Mr. Lawes may find considerable support for his proposal to draft inmates before dads, but a more successful plan will have to be worked out than has been found in Massachusetts.

One thing about the sycamore tree is that it at least gives the home-owner a chance to rake up its leaves before the rest of the trees begin to shed.

Floorless as Well as Roofless



"Harlem Is America's Problem"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Harlem Is America's Problem," was not only most timely but indicates a remarkably broad and intelligent analysis of the causes of conditions in Harlem and other slum areas in America. We forget too readily the fact that shelter is one of the most important of human needs.

About four years ago, a report was made to Mayor La Guardia by one of his committees on conditions in Harlem and in Chinatown, with suggestions for remedy. The report indicated that in Harlem, people were encouraged to live there by political and other exploiters. In order to make accommodations available, practically every sanitary and building law was broken without any attempt at remedy by the city authorities. No reply was received from the Mayor.

Modification of the Urban Reconstruction Act, passed about two years ago at Albany, should encourage private enterprise in co-operation with city, State, and Federal agencies, to undertake the planning, construction, and management of such large areas on the following basis:

"Housing utility corporations" under State control should be permitted to erect homes for groups from the lowest to the highest income, in accordance with local conditions, using inferior land for the lowest, and increasing the rentals in accordance with location and accommodations. The entire area would be developed on a coverage of not more than 33 per cent, the corporation to be permitted to construct for lowest income groups without profit, but permitting a fair profit on the rest of the development.

In view of lower cost of construction and maintenance, lower rentals for the lowest income group will be made available with or without limited Government subsidy. This would bring the working men and women nearer to their places of occupation and would result in tremendous savings in the city budget, besides making impossible the recurrence of such slum conditions.

For example, it is proposed that first we build in large existing slum areas in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, or Staten Island, and gradually move the colored people out of Harlem, then rebuild the present Harlem area for white people who are able to pay the higher rentals which Manhattan Island must bring. One of the worst slum areas exists in the southern end of Bronx Borough and adjoins the Harlem colored section.

It is now possible to build fire-safe housing at practically the cost of non-fireproof, thereby reducing many of the hazards, also maintenance costs.

Such a transformation can only occur when we all begin to appreciate the fact, as you have so well stated in your editorial, that what has happened in Harlem is, after all, America's concern. Social and political reforms have been attempted in this country for many years, especially during the past ten, yet the problem of the slum is further from solution than ever, mainly because it is still used as a political football, rather than giving serious consideration to the cause and effect, and possible remedy. NEW YORKER

"Hope Sees a Star"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a citizen of the United States of America for over 92 years, I have seen men of all nations, races, and religious theories or creeds come to our shores to find contentment and relief from something their native country imposed on them that gave them discontent. I have known them to become patriotic citizens, and have heard them and their progeny prayerfully thank God for guiding them to a home in the land of the free.

If we, as individuals, learn the kind of a God a man worships, we are as well acquainted with him as far as his sacred intentions lead as is possible. I think what is true of the individual is true of nations. No man or nation can become greater than the principles of the God either worships.

The God of the founders of our Government is infinite, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. They wisely decreed that their God, as defined, called for veneration, not contention, granting to all mankind the privilege of approaching Him as their conscience dictated. They declared for freedom of thought, freedom of speech, of worship by all, regardless of race, color, or creed. I am fully convinced that such a nation is imperishable.

I am incapable of visioning a halt in the progress of intellectual being, or a people so void of vision as to think the destruction of life and property in this cruel man-made war will not awaken mankind to a higher purity of purpose in life. While there is a seeming dearth of understanding among the peoples of the world, yet if we listen attentively we catch voices of higher conception of man's progress. In order to arouse our thought to this expression, let us consult the tragedies of the past and then recall that the principles and spirit of our country are sure to become more assertive and develop a new life in world affairs. "Hope sees a star and hears the rustle of a wing."

Gulfport, Miss. JOHN JEFFERSON MILLS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Gangster Diplomatist

The Bookshelf

When Hitler came to power, Dr. Paul Schwarz, who had been a member of the German diplomatic corps for 20 years, resigned from his post as Consul-General for New York. Yet he remained in close contact with his many friends in the Foreign Office who kept him informed about the currents, eddies, and sub-currents of Nazi politics until Pearl Harbor.

Much of this material went into Dr. Schwarz's THIS MAN RIBBENTROP (New York: Julian Messner. $3), making it an often revolting, sometimes amusing, but always revealing story of the career of Hitler's "Pocket-Bismarck."

Joachim von Ribbentrop, scion of an officer's family and himself an officer in the last war, joined the Nazi Party in 1930. He kept, however, his membership secret until "der Tag" because public association with the ill-reputed movement would have harmed his flourishing wine business, especially as far as his numerous Jewish clientele was concerned.

Hitler, when he met him, was deeply impressed by the fact that Ribbentrop had spent several years in France, England, and Canada. At last, he exulted, the Party had got hold of a person able to read French and English newspapers.

In February, 1933, Ribbentrop was attached to Dr. Alfred Rosenberg's "Aussenpolitisches Amt," a Party-directed rival institution to the German Foreign Office. It took him only a few months to outsmart his boss and gain permission to establish an independent office, the "Büro Ribbentrop."

From then on, his career progressed in quick-step. In 1934, he was appointed Commissioner for Disarmament Questions; in 1935, he became Ambassador at Large, and from October, 1936, until March 14, 1938, he was Germany's Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. When he left London, it was to take over the post of Foreign Minister, a job which he is still holding.

After he negotiated the British-German Naval Agreement in 1935, Ribbentrop was Hitler's right-hand man in matters of foreign policy, frequently over-ruling Baron Constantin Neurath, his superior until 1938. He played an important part in Germany's retiring from the League of Nations, in the remilitarization of the Rhineland, and in bringing about the treaties with Italy and Japan. He made his great mistake when he assured Hitler that under no circumstances would Great Britain honor her pledge to Poland.

From the author's analysis of Ribbentrop's character, it becomes clear why he blundered so badly: Nazis are successful only when they have to deal with kindred natures or cowards. The forces that animate decent people are something no Nazi will ever understand. They remain gangsters—brutal, underhanded, and shrewd gangsters—even if they reside temporarily in a Wilhelmstrasse palace and wear a garb resplendent with gold braid. E. S. P.

Three Mileposts on Road to Peace

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Three significant events this past week contributed to shaping the future peace.

Of first importance was President Roosevelt's exceptionally revealing statement to Congress and the country in transmitting his eleventh report on lend-lease. This statement for the first time informed America's allies, officially and specifically, that no return of any kind in money or goods would be expected from them in payment for lend-lease supplies. It also informed America's enemies that their people, "except for the responsible fascist leaders" need not in the least fear surrender to the United Nations.

A second development which comes none too soon is the assurance from the President and Prime Minister Churchill that they gave major attention to postwar problems during the Quebec conference and that these discussions will continue in Washington this week. Mr. Roosevelt seems to be clearly responding to public opinion in recognizing that the war and the peace have got to be won simultaneously, not separately; that the character of the peace will be determined not merely by winning the war but how the Allies conduct the war.

Finally, a most decisive sign of the times is Clarence Budington Kelland's full-distance leap into the camp of the international co-operationists within the Republican Party. Mr. Kelland is an articulate and influential G. O. P. leader. He is National Committeeman from Arizona and is a member of the Spangler Republican Postwar Council, which meets on Mackinac Island next week to help draft a winning foreign policy for the party.

* * *

Mr. Kelland, who says frankly that he has been cleansing his mind of past prejudices, past errors, and "the rubbish of inherited ideas," advocates that the United States assume responsibilities for securing the peace which make Wilson seem a "Senate reservationist" and Roosevelt a timid tinkerer. He urges an openly declared defensive and offensive four-power alliance between Russia, Britain, China, and America which would guarantee immediate, automatic action "against any nation threatening to breach the peace."

He recommends—and his proposal will not fail to elicit substantial controversy—that the United States obtain in the Pacific and the Atlantic as far as Dakar and Casablanca—by negotiation if possible and by force if necessary—the requisite off-shore bases to perfect its own defenses.

Mr. Kelland offers new proof that American thinking is steadily uniting behind the broadest undertakings to secure the future peace by joint action against potential aggressors.

Mr. Kelland is not known as an advocate of lost or unpopular causes. He feels sure he is advocating a full-bodied participation in the peace which will be acceptable to his party and to the people of America. If that estimate is correct, then Mr. Roosevelt's latest declaration on lend-lease policy can be expected to find acceptance in Congress.

The President has never been so candid and precise on this point as when he wrote last week: "The Congress in passing and extending the Lend-Lease Act made it plain that the United States wants no new war debts to jeopardize the coming peace. Victory and a secure peace are the only coin in which we can be repaid."

* * *

The text of the law gives the President clear authority to abjure all return on lend-lease supplies. He is authorized by Congress to extend aid on any terms he deems satisfactory and to accept repayment in any direct or indirect benefit to the United States. Thus, the President now informs our allies, a secure peace is the only coin—the only benefit—in which the United States is interested.

You can't unscramble lend-lease, and lend-lease is the sign and symbol of the unity of the United Nations; for there is also today reciprocal lend-lease on every Allied front.

America doesn't pay rent on British airports from which to bomb Germany and we hardly expect Britain to pay rent on American bombers which British airmen are daily taking over Europe. Britain is not going to lend-lease us its planes and ships after Hitler is defeated in order that we may use them against the Japs, although that would be one theoretical way of returning the "fire hose." Britain will be in there using those ships and planes to defeat the common enemy.

"In this common war we fight as one man, for one victory—and we shall have it," the President said to Congress last week.

The character of the United Nations alliance which wins the war will greatly shape the character of the United Nations alliance which must continue after the war to secure the peace.

The trend is in the right direction.

What Bomber Crews Talk About

(From Maj. William H. Smith of Mamaroneck, N. Y., now in the Southwest Pacific)

Occasionally, I accompany a bombing mission. . . . This time, we were to bomb a certain harbor at 2:05 a. m. That harbor was full of Jap ships loaded with munitions that meant death to our boys if they could be brought into effective use against us. Those ships and their cargo must be destroyed.

As we took our places alongside the plane, there was a short wait before our turn to take off. The conversations interested me. Conjectures as to what so-and-so was doing at home; wishing that we could get under way; humming snatches of a song, etc. Never a bit of tenseness or nervousness—merely the eagerness of a football player to hear the referee's whistle start the game.

Just before our take-off, it weathered up quite a bit. We had to go over a dangerous mountain range, unflyable without the most accurate following of instruments. Yet no one gave it any more thought than a Londoner at the prospect of a fog. Finally we were off. The navigator studied the complicated charts and tables.

As we neared our target, he took a celestial sighting to check our position and then turned to me with a laugh and said, "I guess I must be slipping, I am way off." When I questioned him, I found that we were within the smallest fraction of hitting the target right on the nose. The bombardier then adjusted his sights, which, so far as I know, is one of the most complicated pieces of mechanism in the world, with the ease that I would adjust a pair of binoculars.

Then the air was charged with an alertness and keenness that could be felt. We had sighted our target. The Nips heard us. Searchlights stabbed through the darkness like a blinded Cyclops pawing for his prey, but he hadn't touched us—yet. Then in the blackness one of us spied a Jap plane about 150 feet off our right wing and continuing on past us in the opposite direction, but he never made a pass at us. He was foxy. He was merely flying at our altitude so he could radio our exact range to his own ack-ack.

Now we are all set for a run over the target. A searchlight flashed over our wing. It did not return for a few moments. Maybe we had escaped it. Not a chance! It had located us and was adjusting the centralized control of all the lights. We started our run. Then opened up a sight that beggars description. It seemed as if hundreds of searchlights (in reality less than a hundred) were on us. The bombardier could not even see his sights, much less use them. The ack-ack from the shore and from the boats in the harbor, with multi-colored tracer bullets, let go all they had, seeking the focus of searchlights and looking like fireballs from huge Roman candles streaming miles high.

Our pilot, by the most marvelous evasion tactics I have ever witnessed, dove that heavy bomber straight down, he banked and circled as if he were handling a light pursuit plane and finally shook the demons off. He would have been justified in returning to our base, under the circumstances—but not our pilot. In the darkness he circled about and got set for a second run. We knew what to expect this time. So did the Japs. They were waiting for us. The first scene was repeated, except that this time they had our range. Machine-gun bullets, spat-spatted against the floor of our plane, but hit no vulnerable point. The concussion from the "heavies" shook us, but they never connected—not once. We discharged our "cargo" this time and returned home. . . .

The Japs are cracking in morale. My section has assembled 24 instances of cowardice already. An artificial, man-made religion can prevail only seemingly and for a short time. I could tell some pathetic instances of their now appreciating the futility of the religion that has been their foundation and which is now obviously crumbling.

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